THE magazine for French Electronic Knitting Machines. Number 3

ELECTRONNE

Editor's Page

Dear members,

Nice to be talking to you all again, and once again it seems such a short time ago I sat down to write the last letter.

In the last magazine you will remember there was an insert added after printing, telling you that the P.T.V. Unit is no longer availabe, and I´m so sorry to have to tell you that this is indeed the case.
Superba, who make the machines tell me that in fact they haven´t produced any for many years, and any of us who have purchased it recently, have bought old stock. (me included).

There are ways around production of most of the stitch types the Unit produced. Plating is easier without it, pile knitting is faster without it. The problem arises when you try to produce release lace, or release patterns. It is possible to do these by hand, or even to use the transfer carriage, without setting the beds to transfer position. It will then drop the back bed stitches most of the time.
Occasionally, when using thin yarns, this is not effective, and some stitches still transfer to the front bed, even though you don´t want them to. Bed space appears to have some effect, but even set at 6, sometimes stitches transfer.

I said that a new version of the drop carriage was to be produced independantly in my note to you, and this is indeed so.
It is to be called the G L Carriage, and will be available next Spring, but I will have a working prototype on the Electronne stand at the Birmingham show, so if you are interested, do come along and have a look. The main thing this piece of equipment can do well is to produce a single bed fairisle, with NO FLOATS ON THE REVERSE ! Not possible on other machines, because of the way they knit two colours.

One of the most exciting bits of news about this new unit, is it´s price. The manufacturers tell me it will be on sale for £5 : 95p. The price has to be fixed yet, but I think you will agree that this has to be one of the most reasonable accessories yet.
So do come along and see it in action, and see the beautiful fabrics you can make with this ingenious little accessory.

Not much space left to tell you another exciting tit-bit, but here goes.
Electronne now has members on every continent, and membership is still growing daily. We are now the largest postal club catering for French Electronic Knitting Machines in the world. Numbers are continuing to surprise everyone, but keep them coming. Some dealers now actually give free membership of the club with every machine they sell, and this seems to be having a good effect on their sales, as well as pleasing their customers.

Until next time, best wishes and keep up the good knitting.

GEORGE.

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Letters

BEFORE & AFTER

I have a machine,
It´s a twenty-three ten,
It´s hardly been used,
Since I don´t know when.

It cost so much money
It´s a pity, I ken,
But I would use it more often
If I had more "gen".

I´ve been to the courses,
It was sheer delight.
What I learnt at those weekends
Is beginning to "bite"

You´re so patient, George,
My head´s full of "knit",
It´s still in a tangle,
But now I´ll not quit.

The machine is more marvellous
Than ever I thought
Those three weekends proved it
By what I was taught.

Agnes Madden, Co. Durham.

Many thanks Agnes for both the poem and the compliments. I hope the knitting is progressing now, a little faster than before. Like many things, often a technique is a lot easier to cope with if you see it done, and have someone with you who understands about it whilst you are learning.
This used to be known as "Watch Nellie, and learn from her" in factories, but it´s a bit difficult with a knitting machine in your own home, and is often why learning in a small group works so well.
Glad you enjoyed yourself anyway.

Dear George,
I have been machine knitting for over 16 years. First on a Singer Mk II, and for the last 6 years on a 2310. I battled along on my own, mostly solving problems in my own way, so have a few tips to pass on. How lovely to find some help with "our" machines though.

I liked the magazine very much, and was thrilled to bits with the Fisherman´s Rib sweater. I´ve made lots in the past, but never with such fine yarn.
Here are a couple of tips.

1. To avoid curly edge to welts. Thread a fine knitting needle through the cast on edge when removed from the machine, and pull down firmly.

2. When making a round neck jumper for a child, leave one raglan sleeve open for about half it´s length. Work 2 rows double crochet along both edges, and three or four buttonhole loops on one edge in the second row. If desired, the buttons can be stitched to the inside for an almost invisible join.

A little query now. Will the 2310 knit intarsia ?
Yours sincerely
Margaret Mee, Nottingham.

Dear Margaret,
Thanks for your letter. The tip for the rib is useful, and improved if you don´t hang the weights til after the 2 circular rows. I like the childs sweater one too.
As to the Intarsia query, by now

you will have seen that yes it´s possible, though not in exactly the same way as on the mark I and Mark II machines. For those who aren´t familiar with these, they were double bed machines, made by Superba and sold as Singer in the U.K. up to the early 70s, before Japanese punchcard machines made their entrance. In many ways the beds etc are very similar to our present machines, without any electronics of course.

Dear George,

Just a short note to pass on a tip for designer 2 knitters.
When casting off, knit the last row with the button on the carriage in, so that all the needles knit back to poition 1. This makes casting off much easier.
We are collecting new members for our French Electronic club, and numbers are growing. Look forward to seeing you again at Hastings Seminar.

Vera French, Wadhurst, Sussex.

Dear Vera,

Thanks for the tip, I tried it and it works very well, and pleased to hear about the club. Any members of Electronne wanting details of this can write to Vera at Brick Kiln Farm, Ticehurst, Wadhurst, Sussex, TN5 7HX.

Below is an abridged letter from Pat Arundale, a member from North Wales, who wrote a long letter with many points, which we have now sorted between us, but the following queries are repeated by many people.

Dear George,

Do you intend to cover Knitweave soon in any detail ? I seem to have a problem in this respect, but would like to try it out more carefully before seeking any guidance as I feel I am probably doing something quite infantile. I seem to get a margin in stocking stitch down each side about 10 stitches wide.
Also, could you deal in some way with weights ? I find this the most difficult of the whole machine. On double jacquard I seem to lose stitches, particularly at the left hand side of the knitting.
There is just one more point, and again, perhaps I am being utterly stupid- the instructions for cursor positioning in the instruction books leave me totally confused.

Celandine

are pleased to offer MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS an exclusive range of coned yarns, including MINK, CHINCHILLA, FOX, RACOON and SURI ALPACA blended with MERINO LAMBSWOOL, as well as SUPER KID MOHAIR, SILK, SILK BLENDS, COTTON and COTTON BLENDS together with patterns and helpful hints.

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Celandine

The books say "Position cursor according to type of knitting". A little help please, as I find this a problem. Pat Arundale, (Known in the Welsh vernacular as "Pat the Knit"). Llandudno Junction, Gwynedd.

Dear Pat,

First your query about weaving. Here is a way around the stocking stitch edging, which I have been using for the last few years, and it always works.

Position cursors 15 needles outside knitting, (yes 15, not as per book). Arrange yarns weaving brushes etc as per instructions, but before knitting, push the needle nearest the carriage into position 3, (hold). Set carriage as per instructions, but put needle return levers down. Knit every row by pushing up the first needle every time. This is a bit of a nuisance, but always gives the knitting a perfect edge by weaving in the contrast weave yarn on every first stitch, thus making an even tight selvedge.

You are not the only one to have a weight problem Pat, this query comes up time and again. The only satisfactory answer is that these machines seem to like weight. Start off with what you think is the minimal amount, and add til a satisfactory result. That sounds a little vague I know, but as a base you could try the following:

Always remember the yarn, stitch type, and pattern will affect this too, but a general rule. Up to 50 stitches 2 - 3 weights. 50 - 100 stitches, 2 - 4 weights. 100 - 180 stitches 3 med + 1 large weight. This is very general, and as I said, will be affected be the whole of the knitting set up.
Single bed knitting generally uses less weight than double bed. Do remember that bed position, (upper or normal) will affect weights, as will bed space. Often there is no need to increase weights if you have the bed spacing correct.
The biggest problem with knitters seems to be that they want the machine to knit almost weightless, and never start out with enough weight. Do remember that the weights are there to pull the stitches off the needles making them knit. Not enough weight, and no knitting, or poorly formed stitches will result, and /or dropped stitches. The answer appears very complex, and learned by playing around with different weights, yarns etc. when you have the time. But do start with enough weight. Don't expect the machine to work without weight in sufficient quantity.

Cursor positioning, again an old chestnut that turns up like a bad penny in almost every post bag.

An easy way to position 15 needles outside of knitting for a start. This is the position used for most knitting, including weaving. First you must centre the cursor as per instructions in the book, then place the inside edge of the cursor at the same place as the last needle in work. For instance, at the left side, place the RIGHT edge of the cursor directly oppsite the last needle in work. Slide the cursor stop up to the cursor. Hold cursor in position, and lock the

stop. Slide cursor to the right, and line up the LEFT edge with the last needle in work. Hold in position and slide lock up to cursor and lock stop. Look at the position of the stops. Exactly 15 needles outside the knitting. No counting. This method is in fact used by many blind knitters on these machines, so it´s nothing new.

To set a single motif you must use 11 needle, not 15. The easy way to do this is push the needles where the motif is to be placed slightly forward. Add 1 needle each side of this. Now push the cursor to the left side. Line up the RIGHT brass connector of the central 3 in the cursor with the extra needle pushed forward. Slide lock up to cursor and lock. Take cursor to right side and line up LEFT brass connector with extra needle. Hold cursor, slide stop up and lock. Look at the stop positions. Exactly 11 needles past the motif position. Push motif needles back to position 1 level with all other working needles.

I hope this solves the problem for you Pat, and for the many other knitters who have written in with queries on positioning cursors and stops.

The following is not taken from a letter, but a long telephone call from a member in Newcastle Upon Tyne, who was having a little trouble with her 600 machine, when knitting a Fisherman´s Rib sweater.

Hello George,

I am knitting a Fisherman´s rib Vee neck sweater, and have completed the two sides of the neck shaping several times. The problem is that in the second side, there is always a line in the knitting where the shaping starts. I have undone this several times, but the line always appears. Why is this, and is there any way to avoid it ?

Sister Ancilla, La Sagesse Convent.

Hello Sister Ancilla,

I bet you´re about fed up with knitting the neckline by now.
The answer is really in several parts. First, Fishermabs rib is very elastic, and can easily be stretched out of shape. When you put stitches into hold, the weights are still pulling down on the same stitches for some time. When you complete the first side, and go to knit the second., these stitches are larger than all the rest because of the stretch. This is the line you have.
The same thing may happen if you knit part of a garment, and leave knitting for any length of time. Take all the weights off if this happens. Rehang weights before starting to knit. You should do this with all types of stitch.
To hold one side if the shaping, you will have to use a technique known as "knit-back" or "knit-down". This consists of using a long length of waste yarn to knit through every stitch, as you do, take each needle back down to position 0. This will give you very long stitches crossing the beds between needles. Knit the first

side. Pull on the waste yarn end and pull all the original stitches back onto the needles, just the same way as when you unravel a row. Now knit the second side. This will not give a line in the garment part.

You could invest in a very inexpensive accessory to save using waste yarn all the time. This is a set of Nylon Cords sold for Japanese knitting machines. A card of 4 cords in several colours will cost you under £1 : 50, and will last almost indefinitely. Each cord is about 2 metres long and is slippery so that when you pull to bring stitches back up, they do so very easily. Assorted colours mean you can always find a good contrast cord to use.
They have other uses too, such as knitting in for 1 row between main yarn and waste yarn when removing knitting on waste yarn to graft, or to sew to another part by the backstitch through open loops method. The nylon cord makes it easier, and can be pressed, along with the waste yarn.

Dear George,

I would dearly love to come on one of your residential courses, but I am unable to do so due to a disability.
I wonder have you thought of making videos for the machines ?

Member, England.

Whilst I know in your case one of the residential courses would be out of the question, thanks for raising a good point. We can in fact cope with many things, including members in wheel chairs. We have ramps and wide doors where necessary in the school. If we know in advance we can also arrange specialist accommodation to suit, also special diets etc. are no problem, as long as we know in time.
As to the video query, this has been asked for by many members, and is under discussion at the moment, so "Watch This Space"

MACHINE NAME VARIATIONS & TYPES

(The following information knindly supplied by Superba, France)

Machines with 60 st repeat cards
Singer 2310.....Europe & U.K
Superba S48.....Europe
.....South Africa
.....Canada
White 1602 .....U.S.A.
Phildarmatic....Europe & Canada

Machines with 16 X 16 Panels
Singer 600.....Europe & U.K
Superba S 47.....Europe
.....South Africa
.....Canada
White 1502.....U.S.A.
Phildar D 115....Europe & Canada

Single bed 5mm guage machines
Singer Merlin.....U.K.
SB 125 ....All other countries

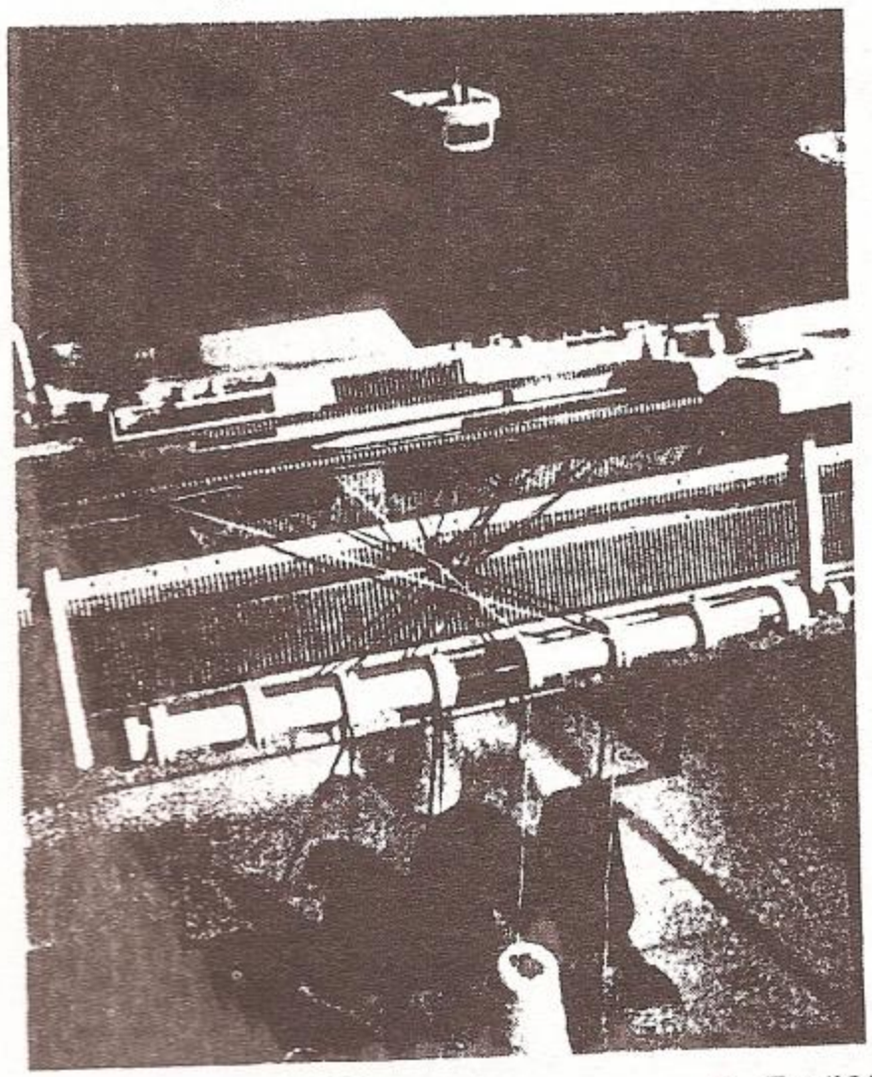
Single bed 9 mm guage chunky machines.
Singer Designer 2.....U.K
Superba SB 150.....Europe
Phildar Big Phil...Europe,Canada
S 9 .....U.S.A
Solo .....Holland

I hope this information will help members outside the U.K. sort out the equivalent machine for them.

News

A lot of news to get in this issue so I´ll start without further ado.

First, one of the most exiting things to happen for years regarding patterns for all European made machines. This includes those made by Superba, France, and those made by Madag in Switzerland, (Pfaff or Passap).
A new pattern magazine is being launched from Machine Knitting News, (Britains number one machine knitting magazine) called "THE EUROPEAN COLLECTION" it contains patterns for all European made machines, and half the patterns in the first issue are for French machines ! It will be available by mail order direct from Litharne, the publishers, and the price is to be announced soon. The first issue will be available in September 1987, so look out for advertisements concerning it. It will really be worth buying.
Publication is intended to be twice yearly. One for Autumn/Winter, and one for Spring/Summer, which will be available next February or March. So three cheers. At last a high fashion magazine intended for "our" machines.
There are several well known designers appearing in the first issue, as well as some new ones,



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1. THE INTARSIA - multi - YARN BRAKE
* TROUBLE FREE INTARSIA KNITTING
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CONTROLS MULTI STRAND YARN FEED.
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See us at
NEC Birmingham
10-13 September
Stand F24

3. THE INDISPENSABLE —
DE-KNIT Stitch removal carriage
Now available for the Jones/Brother 710 as well as Knitmaster, Jones/ Brother 820 to 910, Toyota 901, Singer 400, 600, 2310.
PLEASE STATE MAKE AND MODEL
The De-KNIT will remove as many rows as required, rapidly and efficiently, while allowing your knitting to remain intact.
Now only **£5.99** (incl.)

4. The INVALUABLE -
NOT-A-KNOT
Yarn Defect Indicator.
Gives Early Warning of
KNOTS and SLUBS.
ensuring PEACE OF MIND and PERFECT GARMENTS
*** Fits all machines which have a Yarn-Brake Rod. ***
£5.75 (incl.)

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Please send me:
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3. _____ De-Knit. (Model--------) 4. _____ Not -a-Knot.
I enclose * cheque/postal order no _____
Name _____
Address _____
_____ Post Code _____
Or charge the credit account
Access ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa ☐
Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Signed _____ Date _____ 19___

including Electronne member Sue Collins, who has two designs in the first issue, for basic garments and one can be made on 2310, 600, Merlin, or any of the Single bed versions of the French Electronics.
If there are any designers on "our" machines among the membership, send your ideas, (not garments), a sketch, and a swatch of the fabric to me at the usual club address. Do bear in mind that this is a Designer Collection, and the aim is to include quality patterns. This doesn't mean they have to be complicated, indeed, some of the best designs are the simplest, but the emphasis is definitely to be on high fashion designs.

NATIONAL KNITTING EXHIBITION

As promised, details of the Electronne stand are given here. We shall be on stand D 2 at Birmingham National Exhibition Centre, for the duration of the National Knitting Exhibition. This starts at 10 am on 10th September 1987, and runs til 6pm on Sunday 13th September. The show stays open until 6 pm on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and late night opening will be until 9pm on the first day.
So do come along and see us. I shall be on the stand throughout most of the show, and look forward to meeting as many of the members as can attend the exhibition.
There will be books for our machines on sale on special exhibition offers, and you will be able to renew your membership for next year in person.
We will also be demonstrating the new G L CARRIAGE which will be available next Spring, but you can order it at the exhibition, and see the wonderful floatless single bed fairisle, drive lace, and other stitches it will produce.
We will also have some garments from Electronne on the stand, as well as other garments you will not have seen yet.
It will be a chance for me to put a name to a face, and you too.
One thing, if you want a particular question dealt with, please make sure you have your membership number with you. This will speed things up no end, and save you time and trouble.

YARNS

Lots of members have 'phoned or written in to me since the club first started, asking what is the best yarn to use on the machine. The answer is that there is no one perfect yarn, but there is a very large range now available from many spinners, which are suitable for machine knitting in general, and some that are specially suited for double bed European machines.

Into this last category come the yarns from two companies in the U.K. who specialize in high quality yarns, in both natural, and synthetic/natural mixes.
The first is a company called Celandine, from 44 Kirkgate, Otley, Yorkshire.

The ranges of yarn from this company covers luxury yarns such as Mink and Suri Alpaca, to an acrylic/nylon mix.
Karen is a 50% mink/50% lambswool blend, in a range of 6 colours. It knits to approximately a 4 ply tension, and gives lovely results. There are also ranges in

50/50 blends with lambswool with Fox, Chinchilla, Racoon, and Suri alpaca. They all have their particular advantages and special look and "feel". The softest is the Suri alpaca blend, which is a fine yarn, around a 2 ply thickness. A 250 gram cone will knit a size 38 long sleeve stocking stitch sweater ! The warmth is amazing too.
Another yarn is their mohair, 70% super kid mohair and 30 % Nylon, this is fine enough to knit on our machines, either as a single yarn, or used for double bed jacquard settings. The latter gives some truly superb effects, and the fabric is soft and warm to wear.

Other yarns in the range include an acrylic/wool/alpaca blend, a 50%silk/30%cotton/20%acrylic blend, and 100% cotton, or a 80% cotton/20% nylon mix. All are super quality and knit up well on the machines, so it may be worth your while to send for a shade card. They will send you complete details on receipt of £1 and your address.

Another company dealing in top quality yarns is
Nina A Miklin of 104 Bidulph Mansion, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, London, W9 1HU.
All these are again excellent quality, and are spun in Italy. All are natural yarns or natural/synthetic blends, and come in single strands of a fine "count". (See Basic Techniques for count numbers, and Electronne number 2).
Roma is a 2/30 100% Pure lambswool yarn which you may knit singly on our machines, or knit 2 or more ends together. If you do this you must remember that all natural yarns need room to expand and fluff out after knitting, so will need to be knitted on a looser tension than perhaps you would use normally.
Other yarns in the range include another fine lambswool, a 30% alpaca, 35% lambswool, 35% acrylic blend. A 25% silk 75% lambswool. 80% super kid mohair 20% nylon, and reels of fine lurex.
All are again fine enough to knit well on our machines, including the mohair, and come in a good range of colours.
A shade card will cost £3.

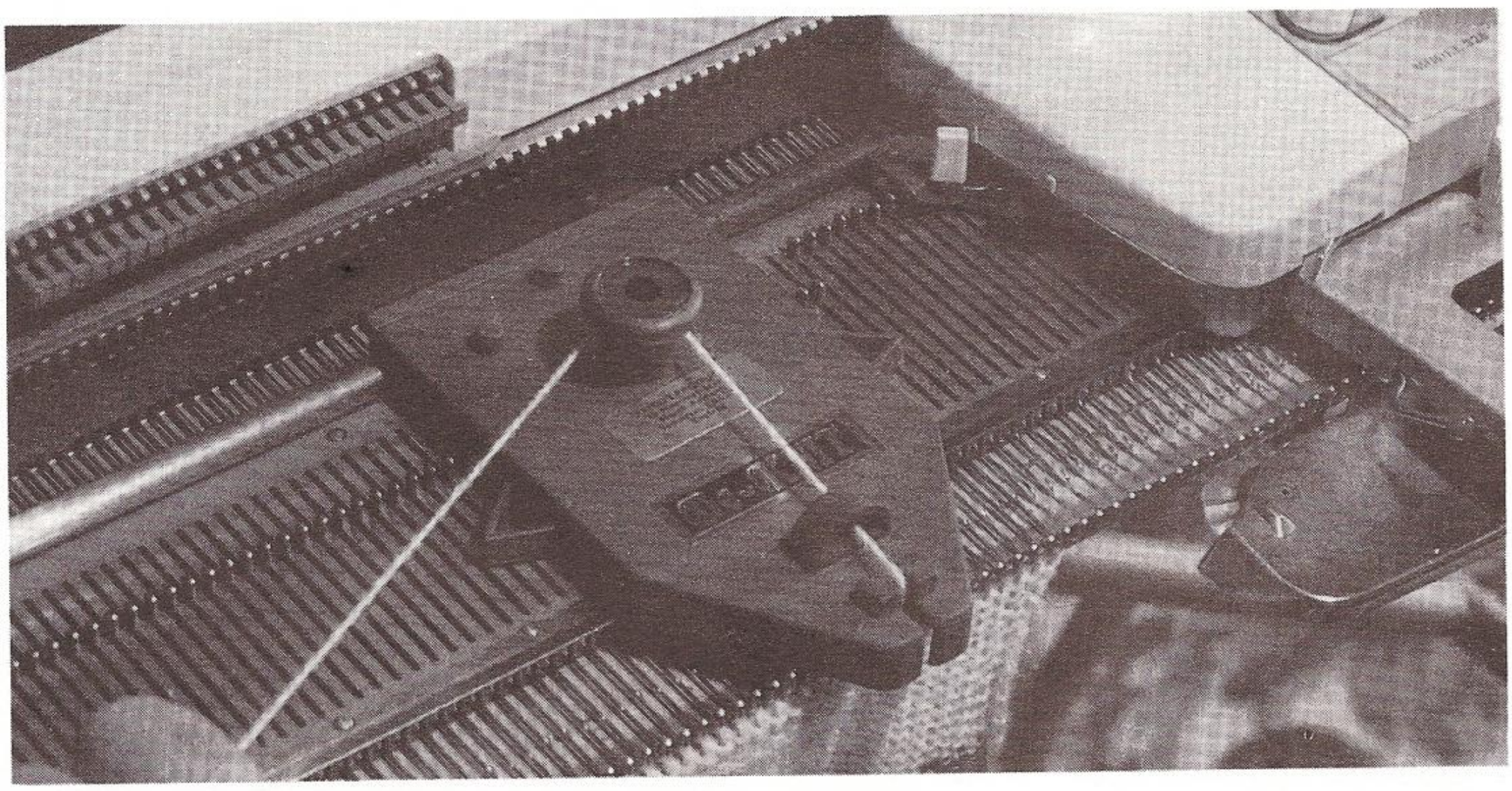
I have used yarns from both suppliers, and have found them to be very well worth the money. They may at first sight appear to cost more than other yarns, but this is not the case in reality. Much less yarn is used for a garment in these quality types, so a finished garment need not be expensive. For instance a mohair sweater knitted in size 112 cms took only 200 grams of one of the fine mohair yarns, knitted singly, so you can see the saving on weight reflects on the cash saving too. If you should be knitting to sell, then remember, people will pay for quality, this includes the yarn as well as the finish.

Back to knitting shows for a moment. Just to tell you that we have a stand at the Hastings Machine knitting Club two day Seminar, on October 10 & 11 this year, so look forward to seeing you there if you can manage it. Tickets are hard to come by, but do write for them enclosing SAE, to 23 Essenden Road, St. Leonards on Sea, East Sussex, TN38 0NN.

The cost is £6 including lectures, fashion show and exhibition, or £4 for the fashion show and exhibition only. Lunch will cost you £2 : 50. Not an expensive day out. I know I am looking forward to it. We have a lot of Electronne members in that area.

Now for something that is not really news at all, but has been around for several years.
I am talking about the Tricot Products De-Knit. Many of you perhaps do not know that this handy little gadget is available for all the French machines, except the Designer 2.
So what does it do? Exactly what it says, it de-knits rows of knitting. In other words, if you have to unpick 1 or several rows of work, this little accessory fits to the machine just like another carriage. Wrap the yarn around the round knob on the top, and thread through the plastic loop. Pull on the yarn end, and hey presto, the row is unravelled while leaving the stitches on the needles. With a little practice, you can do this very fast indeed. It is an invaluable accessory for all knitting machines. Very simple yet so effective.
The good news regarding this is that the makers have agreed to make a special offer to Electronne members. The normal price is £5 : 99, but if you would like one of these little gems, send direct to Tricot Products, Unit 3 Polham Lane, Somerton, Somerset, England, TA11 6SP, enclosing cheque/money order in STERLING for £4 : 99, including postage and packing.
You will need to mention Electronne, AND PLEASE QUOTE YOUR

THE DE-KNIT



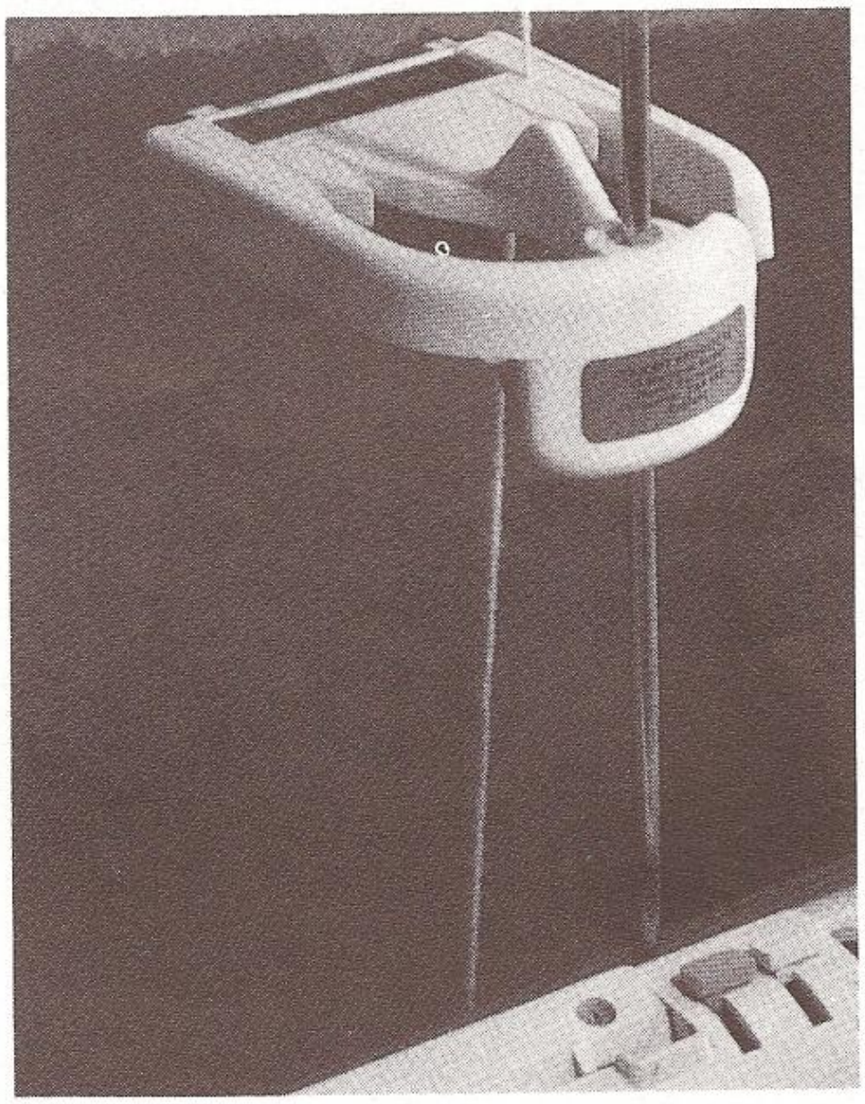
MEMBERSHIP NUMBER. The De-Knit will be forwarded to you normally within 1 day of receipt of order. The product is also unconditionally guaranteed.

From the same "stable" of Tricot Products are several other useful accessories for French machines. These include the "Not-a-Knot", which gives early warning of knots, slubs, or tangles in the yarn before you knit them in. It does make knitting a lot less traumatic, particularly wih yarns you know contain knots, such as balled yarn wound into one large ball. The Not-a-Knot is £5 : 75, inc P & P

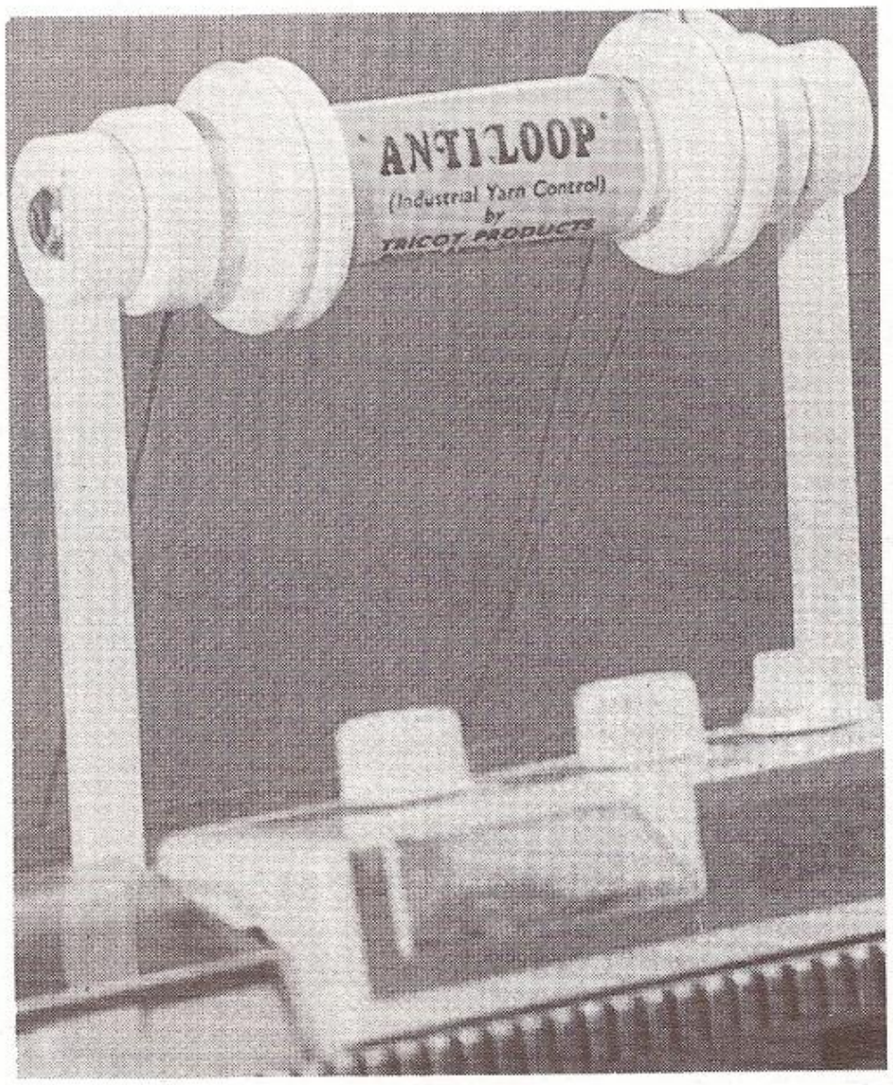
For using with Industrial type thin yarns, there is a gadget called the "Antiloop". Have you ever been knitting with several strands of yarn together, and all of a sudden, and for no apparent reason, the various strands, or "ends" as they should be called, decide to tangle around each other ?
This accessory stops this. It sits on the back of the machine, and has individual yarns threaded through the sections. It acts a little like an additional yarn brake, controlling each individual end, and stopping tangles.
This little item is reasonably priced at £4 : 75, which again includes P & P.

There is another product from this factory called the Intarsia Multi Yarn Brake, which enables you to knit up to 16 different colours in intarsia with ease, controlling yarn tension, and stopping tangles as you knit.

THE NOT-A-KNOT



THE "ANTILOOP"



The new programme for courses in 1988 is now ready, and the dates etc are set out below.

Notice that not all the courses are for French electronic machines, some are for Duomatics.

SINGER/SUPERBA

PRIMARY	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
Feb 20-21	Feb 27-28	--------
---------	March 26-27	Apr 5-6
Apr 16-17	Apr 23-24	Apr 30 - May 1
May 14 -15	May 21-22	-------
June 18-19	June 25-26	-------
Sept 3-4	Sept 24-25	-------
Oct 15-16	Oct 23-24	Oct 29-30
Nov 12-13	Nov 26-27	-------

DUOMATICS (PFAFF/PASSAP)

Feb 6-7	Feb 13-14	--------
--------	Mar 12-13	Mar 19-20
--------	Apr 9-10	--------
May 7-8	May 28-29	--------
June 11-12	--------	--------
--------	Sept 17-18	--------
Oct 1-2	--------	--------
Nov 5-6	Nov19-20	--------

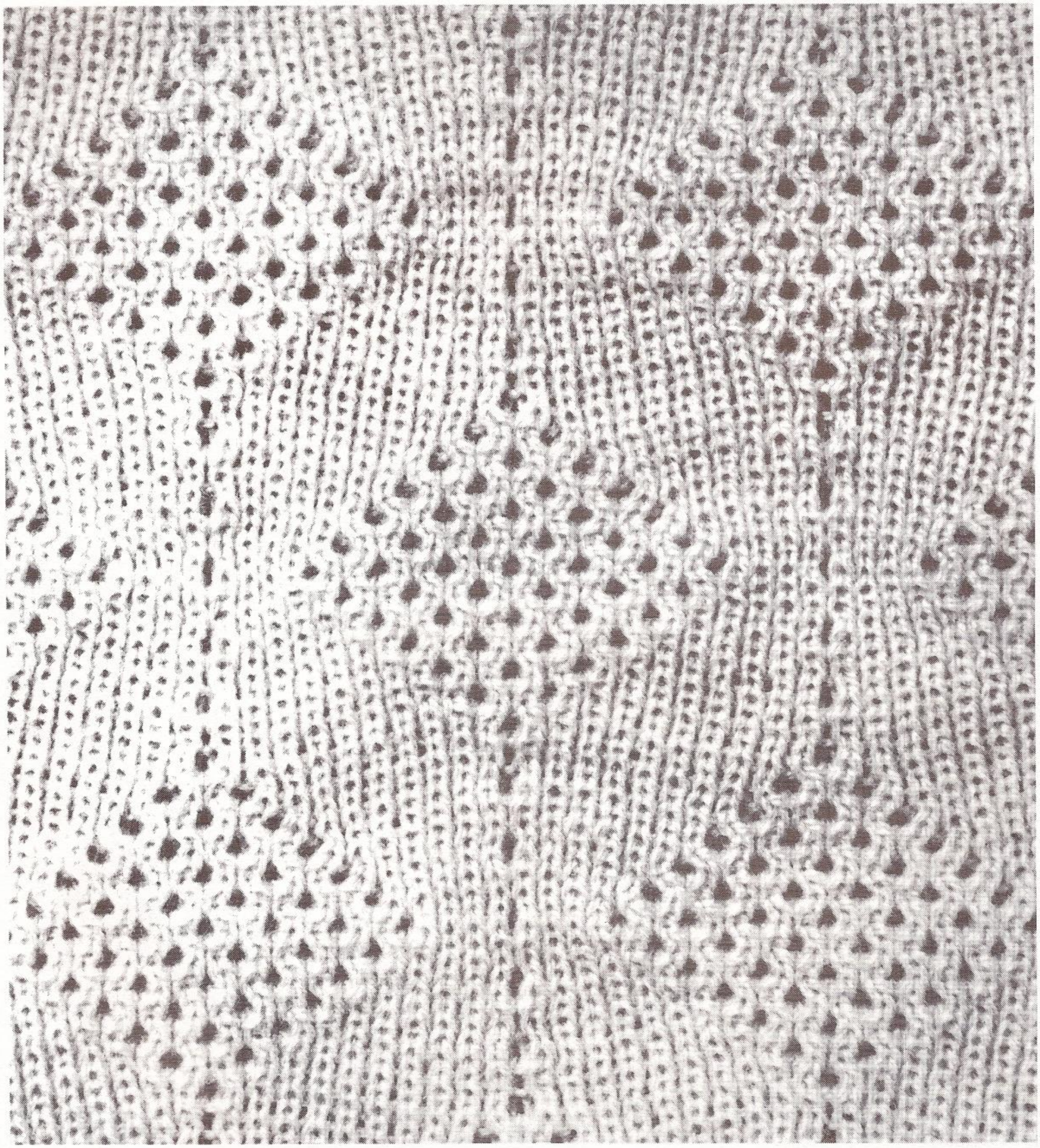
Two day midweek courses can be arranged at mutually suitable times. Please note that there are no courses in July, August, December, or January.

Due to rising costs for accommodation etc., the cost of courses for 1988 is £75, but the usual reduction of £5 per course for Electronne members still applies. If you do book a course, please note that costs are based on course members sharing accommodation. If you definitely do not want to share, single rooms may be booked, but the Hotel/Guest House will of course charge a suppliment for this, and you should state when booking that single accommodation is required. Any other special arrangements, such as diet etc. can be made. The price is inclusive of accommodation, tuition and all meals, except dinner on the Friday evening, and fares to and from Poole.

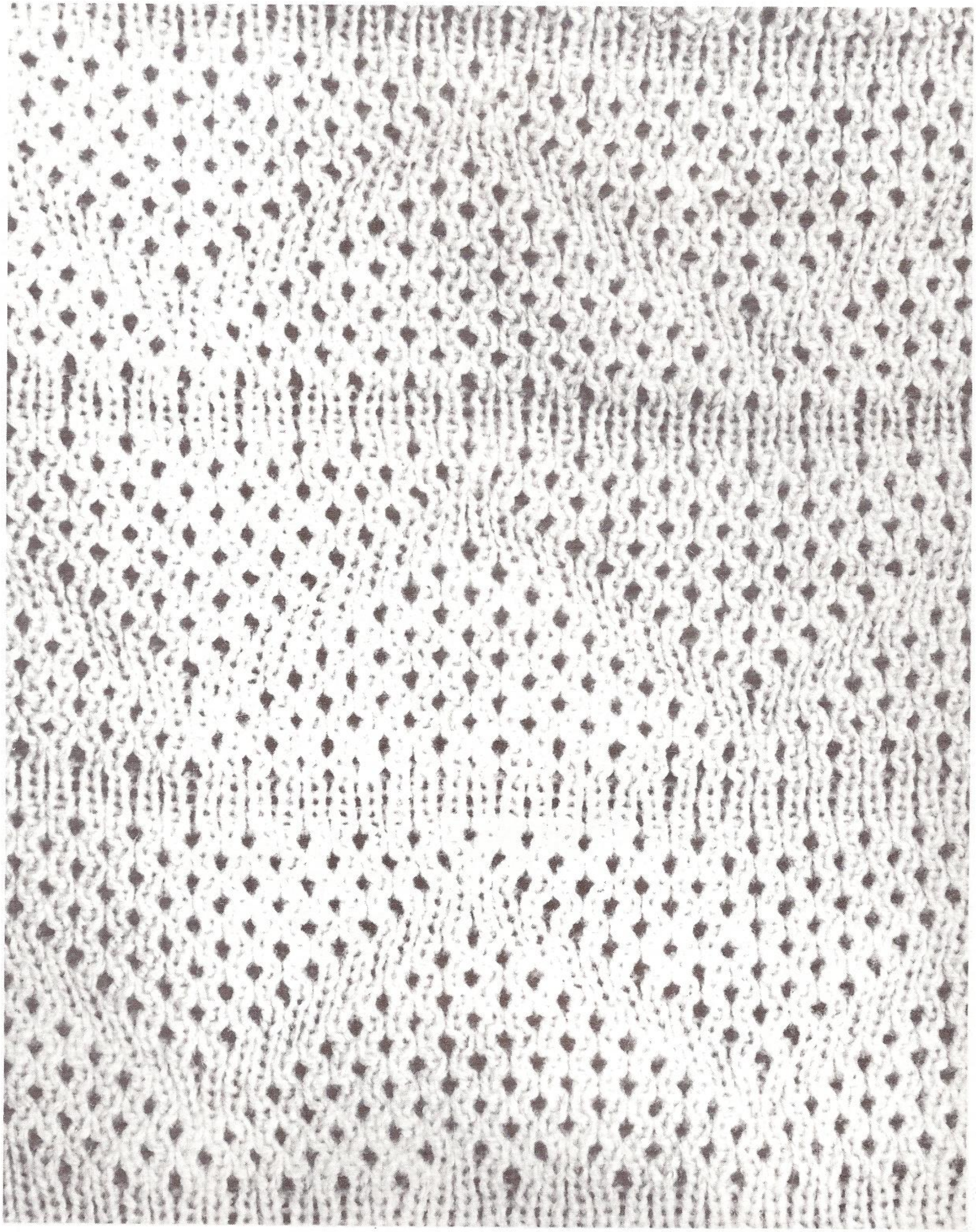
LACY COCKLE-SHELL

DIAGONAL TUCKS

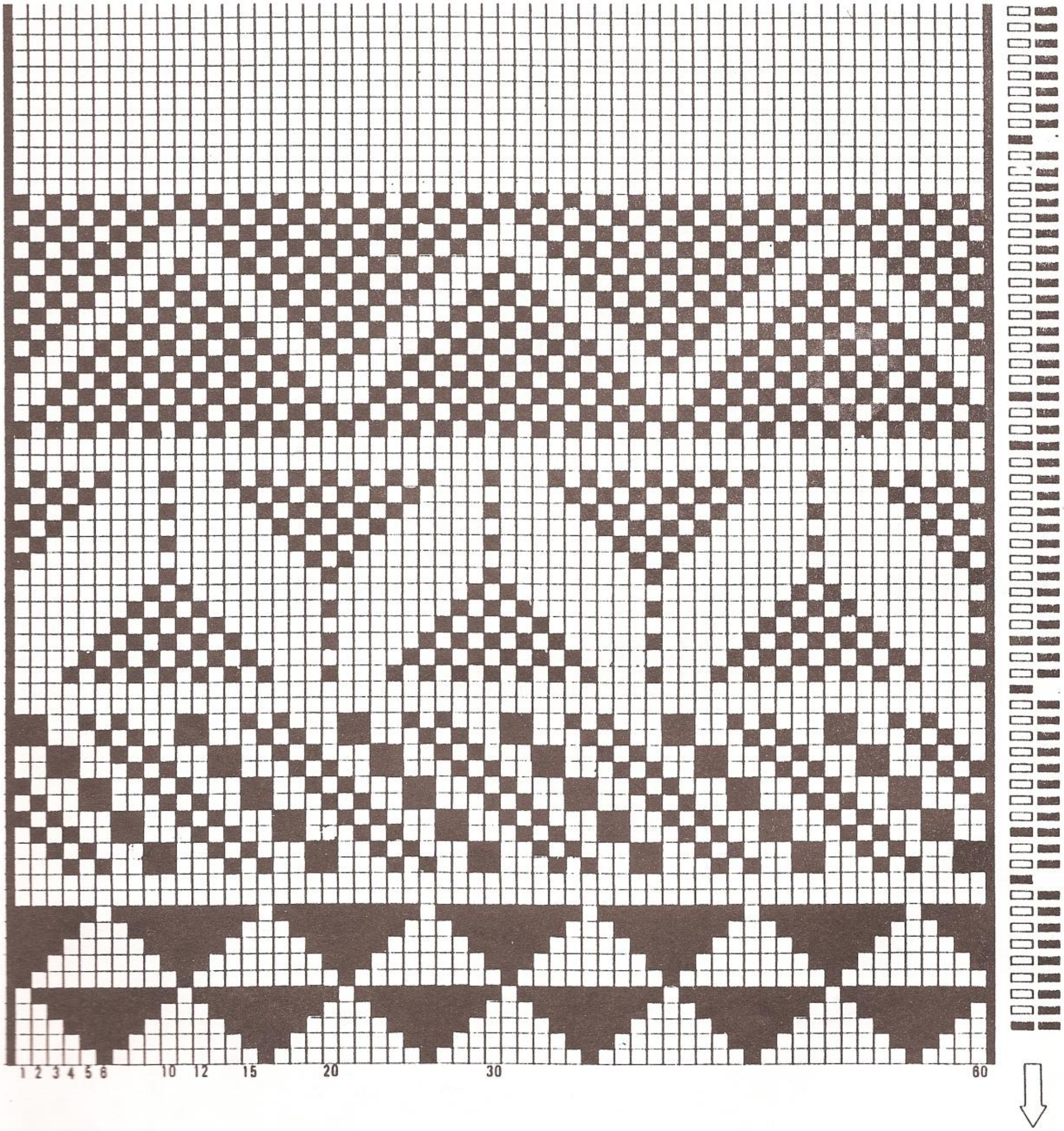
DIAMOND LINKS

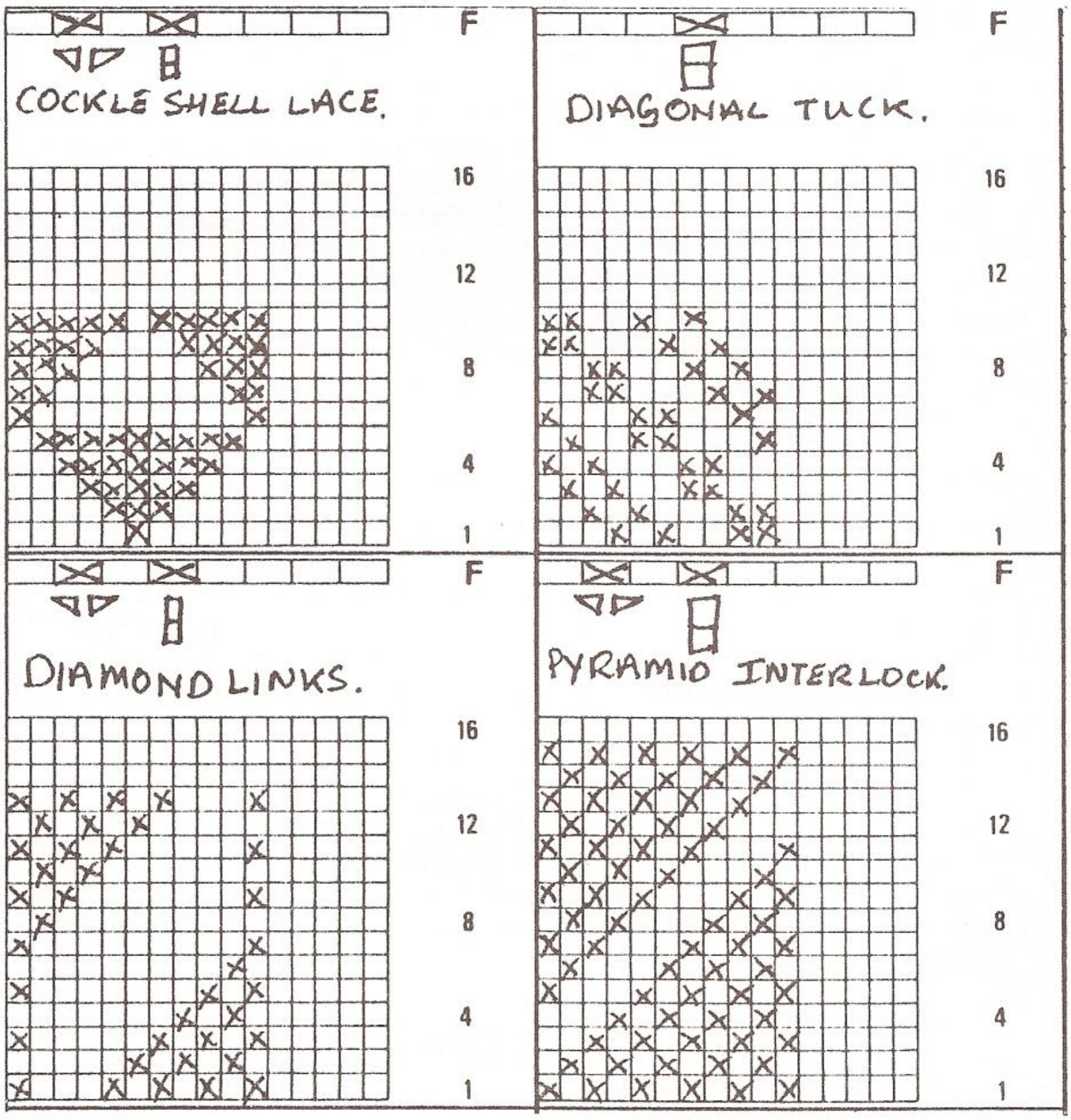


PYRAMID INTERLOCK



2310 CARD FOR PATTERNS





The stitch pages this time have concentrated on some basic geometric shapes, mainly diamonds and squares. All these designs will knit more than just the one pattern as shown in the photographs of course, but space limits how much we can squeeze in. As well as being suitable for the designs shown, try numbers 2, 3, and 4 for lace. Numbers 3 and 4 for single bed tuck, and try varying the patterns with the electronics. To knit patterns in their basic form, follow the instructions below.

PATTERN 1. Lacy Cockle-Shells.
Cast on in any rib formation you like. Knit welt, and transfer all stitches to FRONT BED.
Set carriages to
BACK O key in only
FRONT knit key in only
Electronic box settings for the

2310. From left to right, buttons 1 middle, 2 middle, 3 down, 4 up, 5 up.
600 machines. Set functions according to cards, and all three buttons up.

Every needle in position 1 on both beds. Set beds to quarter pitch. Bed space 3 or 4.

** Knit 10 rows, transfer stitches from back bed to front with transfer carriage**
Repeat from ** to ** throughout pattern.

PATTERN 2. Diagonal Tucks
Cast on in any rib you like, (including every needle rib, as the pattern is a double bed tuck). Knit required welt. Transfer to every needle knitting on both beds.
Flow combs alternate.
Carriage settings.
BACK Tuck key in
FRONT Knit key in

2310 settings
Buttons 1 middle, 2 middle, 3 down, 4 up, 5 up.

600 settings
Functions as card. All 3 buttons up.
Knit. Pattern fully automatic.

PATTERN 3. Diamond Links
All settings as above. Pattern fully automatic.

PATTERN 4. Pyramid Interlock
All settings as above. Pattern fully automatic.

Now thread the machine with two colours, and try these patterns on single jacquard, (Fair-isle), and then for double jacquard, using jacquard type setting VI from your instruction manual. You will find that all these designs give very interesting two colour patterns too. The Cockle Shell pattern, and the Diamond Link pattern are perhaps more suited to double jacquard, because the will leave fairly long floats in single bed fair-isle type work. The Diagonal and Pyramid Interlock will give good results on all jacquard settings.
Now try making variations in the two colour patterns using electronics. Set for twice each row. Try setting these designs onto a 1 X 1 background with the IiIi setting on the box. Some very surprising patterns will result. Particularly with the Diamond Link, and Pyramid Interlock patterns. Some parts of the pattern are cancelled out altogether, and disappear.
You could spend all the time from now till the next Electronne playing with variations on a theme, and not exhaust all the possibilities.

It has been calculated that from each single pattern, it is possible to obtain 2,916 different patterns using electronic, and carriage setting combinations. So from the four given in this edition of the magazine you should be able to make 11,664 different patterns ! Some will be rubbish, but the majority are usable. So if you were in any doubt as to whether you had the right machine, this ought to convince anybody.

Measuring Tension Swatches

There are many ways to do this, and machine manufacturers and pattern writers all have their own pet methods. Some involve counting stitches and others do not. My advice is to find one that suits you, and that you are happy with, and stick with it.

On this course we will learn about four methods, it's up to you which you choose after that. Some are more suited to working out your own patterns than others, and some more suited to the Knitting Computer. The choice is yours, but it is as well to have a working knowledge of all of them, should you ever need them.

The Green Ruler Method

This uses a small green plastic ruler designed for this purpose, with a stitches scale on one side, and a rows scale on the other. Although designed originally for Japanese machines, it works on any make of machine. It works best on all single bed type fabrics, and most of the double bed ones, but is sometimes not the ideal method to use, particularly if the fabric is very elastic. However, it is a good basic way to take your measurements.

Select the tension you think is correct for the type of yarn. Cast on in waste yarn over 70 needles, and knit 10 — 20 rows. Change to main yarn, and knit 30 rows in the pattern selected. Push the 21st. needle each side of 0 out to position 3. Using a short length of contrast colour yarn, make a single stitch on both of these needles. (Place yarn in the hook, and pull needle back down to position 1 by hand. Tuck loose ends of yarn down between beds).

Knit a further 30 rows in main yarn and pattern. Change to waste yarn, and knit 10 — 20 rows. Strip swatch from machine, and pull fabric lengthways to close up the stitches.

LEAVE IT TO REST FOR AT LEAST FOUR HOURS.

This will allow ths stitches to relax into their final positions. I normally knit swatches last thing at night, and leave them overnight to rest. This avoids the temptation to measure too quickly, and carry on with the garment. Most families don't care to have the noise of the machine when they are trying to get to sleep, so it is a way of avoiding mistakes in measuring the swatch.

Now comes the important part. You must treat the swatch in the same way the finished garment will be dealt with. For instance, if the yarn is oiled wool, then it must be washed to remove the oil. The fabric must also be pressed in the way that is correct for the yarn.

Measure the swatch, by placing the side marked ROWS lengthways on the fabric with the arrow mark at the first row of main yarn. Read off the number at the last row of main yarn. This is the number of rows in 10 cms. Write it down now.

Place the ruler on the swatch with the stitches side uppermost with the arrow at the first stitch inside the marked stitch on the left. Read off the number at the last stitch inside the other marked stitch. This gives you the number of stitches in 10 cms. Write it down now. I have used swing tags from a stationers for this for many years, and find it works very well. You are then not searching for odd pieces of paper with your vital information, because it is attached to the swatch all the time.

In practice you will probably need to knit two or three swatches to obtain the correct tension. If you are matching a tension in a pattern, start by using the one stated, then knit swatches at ten-

sions on either side of this number. Remember to note on your information what the setting was for that swatch.

Always finish swatches off neatly with a cast off, or pick up stitches on a length of yarn. Keep them in a file, and you can save yourself re-knitting a swatch for that yarn and stitch pattern in the future.

"Volumail"

This is a French method of finding the correct tension. It is very useful when you get to the stage of writing and adapting your own patterns, or adapting written patterns. It consists of three plastic discs set one inside another, with a central square opening, which is your measuring area. It works for all stitch types and patterns.

Cast on with 50 stitches either in rib or waste yarn. Knit 20 rows, change to main yarn and pattern if required. Knit 50 rows. Change back to waste yarn, knit 20 rows and remove from the machine. Pull lengthways to close up the stitches.

LEAVE TO REST AS DESCRIBED PREVIOUSLY

N.B. YOR SWATCH MUST MEASURE AT LEAST 10 cms. SQUARE BEFORE YOU MEASURE.

Place the Volumail on the swatch. Count the number of stitches and rows showing through the 2 inch square. Turn the outside ring marked ROWS until the number of rows counted is opposite the diamond marked 2 on the inches ring. Turn the inside ring marked STITCHES until the number of stitches counted is opposite the same mark 2. Take care you do not move the other rings when you do this.

This has given you the number of stitches and rows for a 5 cm. square. To obtain the 10 cm. square figures, read on the disc marked inches at the figure 4. (10 cms. = 4 inches). Write these numbers down on a swing tag now, and attach to the swatch.

This piece of equipment has a further use in that you can use it to calculate sizes, and the correct rows and stitches for that size very easily by reading from the disc at the correct place. It will give numbers of rows and stiches for almost any size once set to the right tension, and can be used when adapting patterns by following the instructions which come with it. It does save a lot of laborious maths, and is worth investing in in my opinion.

The 100 by 100 Method

This method was originally designed for Passap machines, but works well on any make, and for any type of stitch pattern. It involves no counting, but you do have to have the charts to work from.

Cast on in waste yarn or rib over 100 needles. Knit 20 rows, change to main yarn and pattern. Knit 100 rows. Change to waste yarn, knit 20 rows, remove from the machine.

Leave to rest. Measure with an ordinary ruler, IN CENTIMETRES, (NOT a tape measure, these can stretch over the years), the length and width of the swatch. Use the chart to read off the number of stitches and rows to a 10 cm. square. This method may also be used for adapting patterns etc. in the same way as the Volumail, by looking up the correct figures on the chart. Very fast when you are used to it. You can take a short cut by only knitting 50 rows and stitches, but be careful, this can lead to trouble on certain stitch patterns.

Choosing a Suitable Pattern for the Style

This is, of course, largely a matter of personal preference, as is the choice of yarn, and rib or hem. One or two words of warning however may not come amiss. Always bear in mind the finished item you are aiming at. It is very tempting to try to make a garment just because you like that particular stitch. This is fine, and shows that you are keen to experiment, but think the thing through first, then you should, with luck, avoid too many disasters.

For instance, you may have a very nice Jacquard pattern that has an overall vertical effect to the design, and this would be just the thing for Aunt Mariah, who is a large lady with a bust measurement of 48 inches, and she likes all over patterns. Set to, and work out the garment pattern from the tension swatch. Oh dear, you can't knit it conventionally. It will be too wide for the machine. Not to worry, you, remember that large sizes can be knitted sideways to virtually any size. Just the thing here.

Re-work the pattern for a sideways knitted garment, and start knitting. The machine makes a lovely job of the garment, which you decided to give batwing sleeves. All sewn up, and the colours and style really please you. Aunt Mariah comes to tea on Sunday because it is her birthday, and you give her the sweater.

She loves the colour scheme and design, and insists on wearing it for the rest of the day, so puts it on.

Disaster!

The design, which had a very suitable vertical effect, now runs from cuff to cuff in a horizontal fashion. Aunt Mariah looks as big as a house! She asks to see herself in the full length mirror in your bathroom, and you see her chin hit the floor when she sees how big it makes her look. She still enthuses over the garment, but thinks it a little too warm for such a beautiful sweater today, after all, it is only mid-February, and the two feet of snow outside is melting, if only slowly . Perhaps she will put it away until we have a really cold spell.

No, she will not hear of you re-knitting it. This means she doesn't trust you to get it right next time!

"How much did the machine cost"?

You tell her.

"Such a lot of money, dear".

This means you wasted it, in her opinion. And so it goes on.

You only made one mistake, but it was one that she will never forget, and it happened to be one that had a drastic effect, not only on the garment, but on her view of you as a knitter, and your machine. No matter how well it was made and finished off, you know, and more importantly, she knows that she will never wear it. It will keep an untold number of items very warm indeed in a drawer in her home, until she thinks you have forgotten it, and then it will be donated very graciously to the local jumble sale in aid of the church roof fund. There, someone will snap it up as just the right thing for size. Exactly what they have been looking for, until they put it on, and see the effect on their size. It gets donated to another sale, and so on. The poor thing is destined to go from home to home, and never be worn!

Just suppose that it was made for a

paying customer, and not your Aunt Mariah. Your reputation as a knitter just flew out the window, along with your hopes of building up a small business knitting exclusive garments, made to measure. Remember that people talk amongst themselves. This can build a reputation over some months, but can equally destroy one over a very short period.

No doubt the customer would have refused to buy the item, and you could have re-knitted it in a different way, but she would still tell all her friends, (your prospective customers), that the first attempt was a mess. Is this going to encourage them to beat a path to your door, demanding you make all their knitted garments?. I somehow think not.

This silly story serves only as an illustration of the fact that you must think an item through before you start to knit. Had you done this in the first place, you would have seen that the pattern would need to be re-worked to take account of the fact that you were going to knit the garment in the opposite direction to the line of the design.

Perhaps the moral is. "Don't let enthusiasm blind you to all the facts that must be taken into consideration". This of course, applies to all your knitting, not just Jacquard designs.

LADIES GREEN SUIT

THIS PATTERN WAS SUBMITTED BY ELECTRONNE MEMBER MRS ETHNE STARTUP OF NEW MILTON, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MACHINES

SINGER 2310, 600
SUPERBA S48, S44
PHILDAR D115, Phildarmatic
WHITE 1502, 1602

We used a Singer 2310

YARNS
Any 2/30 Industrial Acrylic We used Atkinsons 2/30's From Atkinson Yarns, Terry Mills, OSSETT, West Yorkshire, England, WF5 9SA.

COLOUR
Sage green

CONTENT
100% High Bulk Acrylic

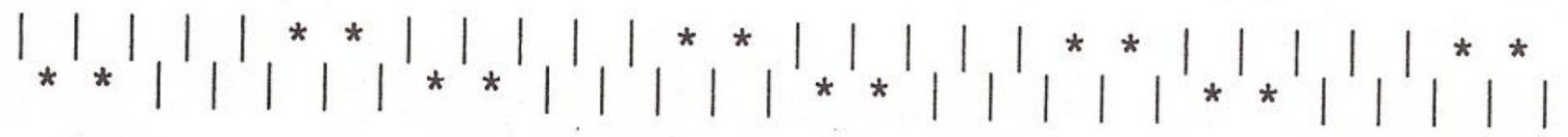
AMOUNT
650 Grams

TENSIONS

SKIRT
47sts & 43 rows to 10 cm sq. Measured with pleats closed.
OR 100sts = 21 cm & 100 rows = 23 cm. Measured with pleats closed.
Both dials on 3. Bed space 3.
TOP
35 sts & 45 rows to 10 cm sq.
OR 100 sts = 28.5 cm & 100 rows = 22 cm. Measured over stocking stitch.
Tension dial on 3 & 1/2.

SIZES
To fit 36 - 40 [42 - 46] in hip
38 - 40 [42 - 44] in bust

STITCH PATTERN
TOP
1 X 1 welts. Main part stocking stitch knitted on back bed.
SKIRT
According to needle diagram below



FLOW COMBS ALTERNATE. BED SPACE 3. BOTH CARRIAGES V KEYS IN.

NOTES
Three panels required for smaller size skirt. Four panels for larger size.
Yarn is taken double throughout for all garment parts.

SKIRT PANEL
(Knit 3 for small size, 4 for larger size)

Push up 156 needles on both beds. Every needle rib formation. Using 2 ends of yarn,*carriages both V keys in, dials on 1, knit 1 row. Hang comb. Both circular keys in, knit 2 rows. V keys in, knit 1 row. Hang weights* Set RC 000. Transfer needles from front to back bed, or back to front bed according to diagram above.
Both carriages set to knit. Both dials 3.
Knit to RC 270 straight. Cast off.(Adjust length here if necessary)

WAISTBAND

Using waste yarn make open edge cast on 31 back bed needles. Knit 20 rows. Transfer centre stitch to front bed. Both carriages set for "Knit". knit 10 rows. Change to main yarn. RC 000. Knit to approx RC 300.. Change to waste yarn. Knit 20 rows remove from machine.

TOP BACK & FRONT

Back

Push up 170 [180] needles on both beds and arrange for 1 X 1 rib. Flow combs opposite. Using 2 ends of yarn, cast on as for skirt from * to *.
Set RC to 000. Bed space 3.
Both dials to 2. Knit to RC 50.
Transfer all sts to back bed. Flow combs opposite, 170 [180] sts on back bed.
Carriages set to BACK knit, FRONT "O". Tension dial 3 and 1/2. RC set to 000.
Knit to RC 160. Mark end stitch at both sides. Continue knitting to RC 230.
Transfer sts back to 1 X 1 setting for neck welt. RC 000.
Knit to RC 30. Cast off, marking stitch 55 from either end with odd length of contrast yarn.
Repeat for front.

SLEEVES

Join back to front from marked sts to edges, leaving centre open for neck opening.

With wrong side facing, rehang side of front and back onto machine between marked sts. Place shoulder seam at centre of back bed and marked sts at needle 77 on each side. Pick up evenly between these needles. 154 sts in work.

RC to 000. Back carriage to "Knit". Front "O". Dial to 3 and 1/2. knit straight to RC 120.

Change to waste yarn. Dial to 4 and 1/2. Knit 20 rows and remove from machine.

Push up 66 needles (33 each side 0) on back bed. Rehang open sts of lower sleeve onto empty needles thus :-
2 sts onto first 4 nds, 3 onto nd 5 & 6. Repeat across remaining needles. 66 sts in work. Remove waste yarn.
Carriages, BACK "Knit" FRONT "O". Dial to 3 and 1/2 Knit 1 row.

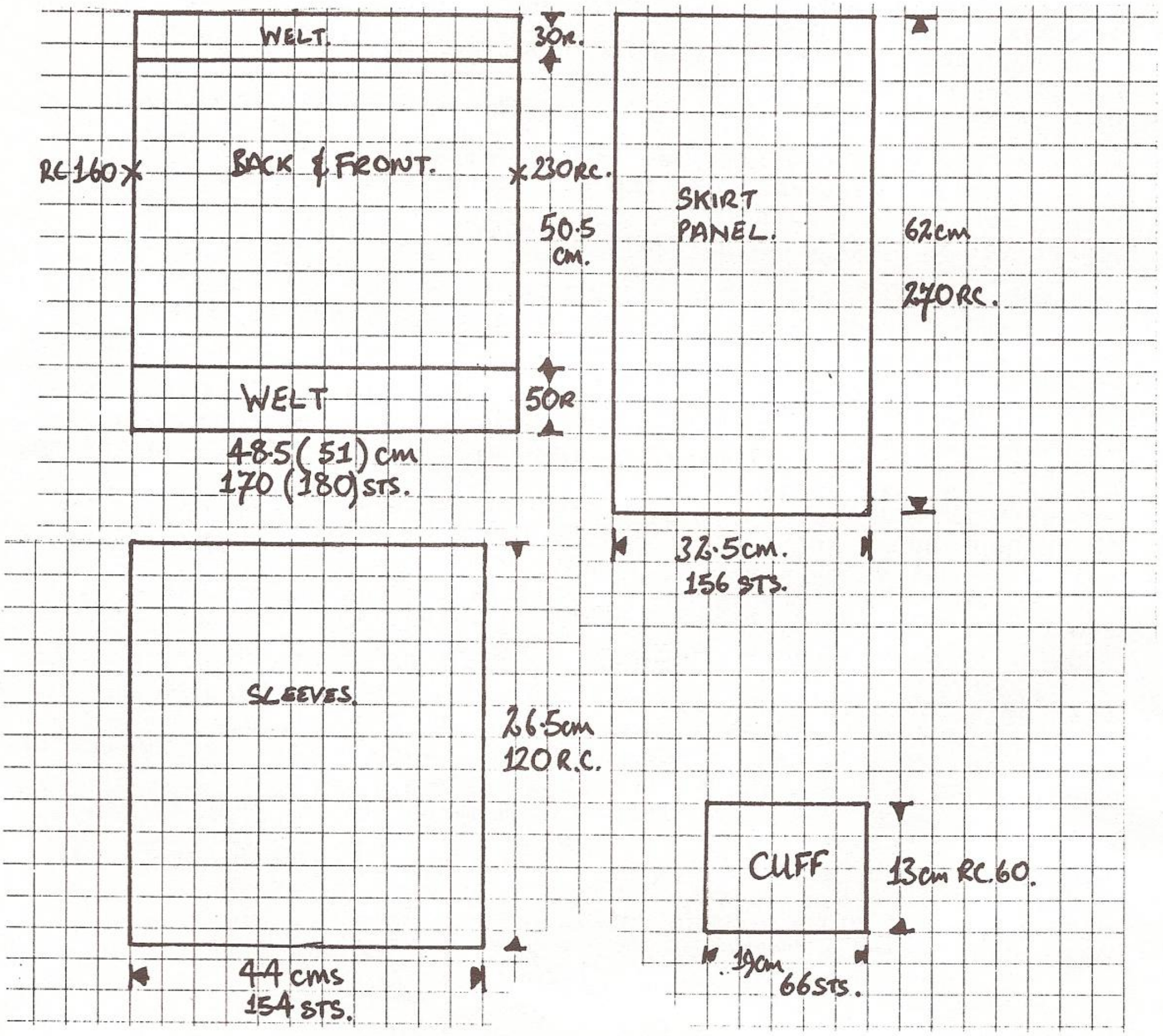
Transfer sts for 1 X 1 welt. Flow combs opposite, bed space 3.
RC 000. Dial to 3.
Knit 60 rows 1 X 1 rib. Cast off.
Repeat for opposite sleeve.

MAKING UP

Seam skirt panels using graft or mattress stitch taking care to make seam invisible.
Press waistband in half lengthways using centre purl stitch as fold line.
With wrong sides facing, backstitch band to top of skirt. Fold to inside and catch down enclosing length of 2.5 cmm elastic cut to size for waist. Remove waste yarn from band. Graft ends together.

Join side and underarm seams of top. Give both garments very light steaming holding steam iron 5 cms above fabric and allowing steam to spray briefly over fabric. OR give very light press with COOL iron.

DIAGRAMS



FLARED SIDEWAYS KNITTED SKIRT

MACHINES All machines single or double bed manufactured by S.I.T. except Designer 2. See Letters section for machine name equivalents. This garment may be knitted on the Merlin single bed, but in 2 sections, which will need to be joined horzontally. See NOTES below. We used a Superba S44.

YARN Greendale Festival. Shade 20. If you have difficulty obtaining this yarn, please write to, Amber Yarn, Greendale Mill, Windhill, Shipley, West Yorkshire, England.

Shepherd Wools Inc., PO BOX 2027, 711 Johnson Avenue, BLAINE, W A 98230, USA.

Studio Knitting Machine Canada, Inc., Unit 1 - 1100 Landowne Street, Coquitlam, B.C. V3B 5E2.

Les Textiles Du Phenix S.A.R.L., 15 Rue Cinq Voies, 59200 Tourcoing, FRANCE.

CONTENT 53 % Viscose, 36 % Acrylic, 11 % Polyester.

AMOUNT 1 Cone 450 Grams approx.

TENSIONS
100 sts = 35 cm 100 rows = 18 cm
Measured over stocking stitch AFTER PRESSING. Stitch size 6 - 7

SIZES
One size adjusable with amount of gather at waist. Length adjustable.

NOTES
This is a sideways knitted skirt gathered into an elasticated waistband. The purl side of the fabric is used as the right side.

To knit this on the Merlin machin e follow instructions below except cast on 160 needles for first section. Then 30 needles for second section. Join sections together. Use 30 st section at top of skirt.

SKIRT

Push up 180 needles on back bed, and make open edge cast on using waste yarn. Knit 20 rows in waste yarn, stocking stitch.
Change to main yarn. RC 000
Carriages set to BACK "knit" key in. FRONT "O" key in. Set stitch size to 6 & 1/2.
Knit 1166 rows. (RC to 999 & continue to 166).
Change to waste yarn, knit 20 rows. Remove from machine.

WAISTBAND

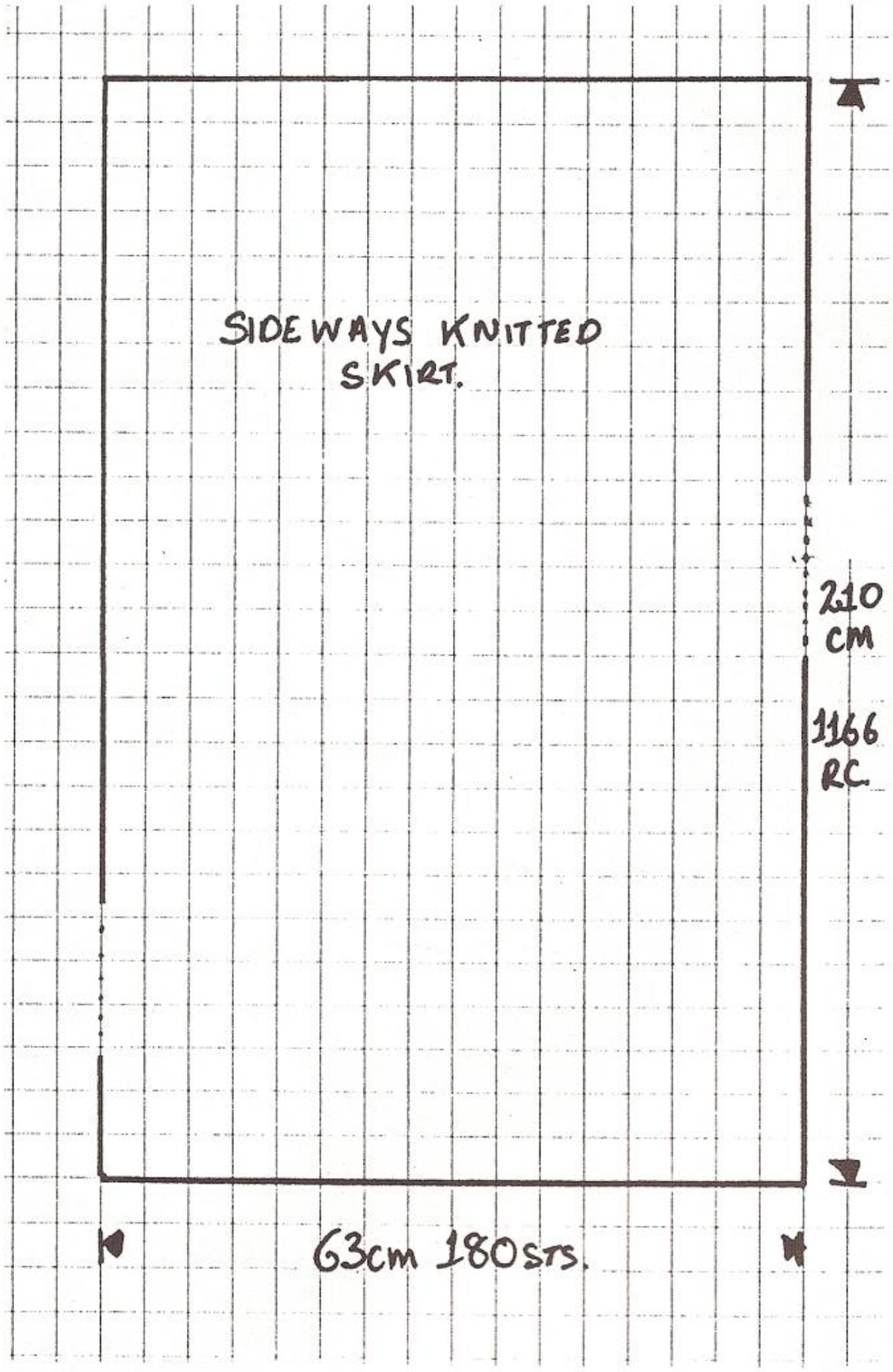
Using waste yarn make open edge cast on over 41 needles on back bed only. Knit 20 rows. Transfer centre stitch to front bed. Carriages both to "Knit". Front tension dial 4, back 6 & 1/2.
Knit 10 rows. Change to main yarn.
RC 000
Knit to RC 400. Remove from machine.

MAKING UP

Graft two open edges together, unravelling waste yarn as you go. Press skirt and waistband sections hard using lots of steam.

Cut length of waistband elastic to correct size. Gather skirt waist on basting thread to 5 cm more than hip measurement. Attach waistband by placing right side of skirt to right side of band, and backstitching round waist. Fold band in half using single purl stitch as fold line. Catch down on inside enclosing elastic. Unravel excess band to size. Graft ends together. Give final light pressing.

DIAGRAMS



LADIES PINK WAISCOAT

MACHINES All machines except Designer 2. For single bed machines, use continental welt method for rib, and follow diagrams given for stitch pattern.
We used a Superba S48.

YARNS Amber Academy 4 ply.
If you have difficulty in obtaining this yarn, please write to Amber Yarn at address given in FLARED SKIRT PATTERN.

AMOUNT 1 X 400 gram cone

CONTENT 100 % acrylic

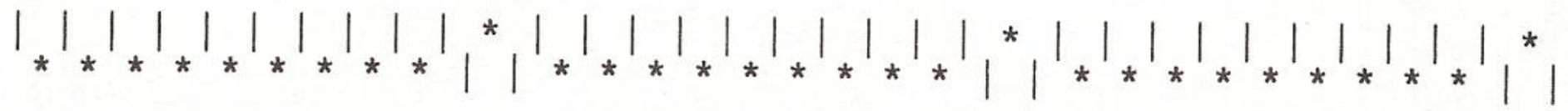
COLOUR We used shade 31 Pink.

TENSIONS 100 sts = 25 cm 100 rows = 22 cm. Measured over stitch pattern after smocking for fronts.
100 sts = 34 cm 100 rows = 26 cm for plain back

SIZES To suit up to 91 cm bust.

NOTES Front sections are smocked on reverse after knitting thus. Mark ribbibg sts on wrong side of work at 5 cm intervals for whole length. Sew alternate sections together with main yarn as shown in diagram.
For fabric produced on single bed machine, make rib by latch tool method up all ladders left by needles out of work.

NEEDLE DIAGRAM



FLOW COMBS ALTERNATE BED SPACE 3 or 4

BACK

Push up 136 needles on both beds and arrange for 1 X 1 rib.
** Carriages both "Knit". Tension dials both 1. Knit 1 row. Hang comb. Carriages both Circular keys in, knit 2 rows. Both knit keys in, knit 1 row. Hang weights. **
Tension dials 3/3. RC 000. Knit 20 rows welt.
Tranfer sts to back bed, then arrange according to diagram. (Single bed knitters arrange needles according to top line of diagram only)

Carriages both "Knit" keys in. Tension dials Back 6 Front 4. RC 000
Knit 124 rows straight.
Cast on by hand (e-wrap) 10 sts at beginning next 2 rows. (156 sts)
Knit 88 rows straight.
Cast off.

FRONTS

(Knit 2 reversing shapings)

Push up 106 nds on both beds. Arrange for 1 X 1 welt. Cast on as for back from ** to **. Tension dials 3/3. Knit 20 rows welt.
RC 000. Arrange needles according to diagram above.

Both carriages set to knit. Tension dials Back 6 Front 4.
Knit 124 rows straight.

RC 000.
At right decrease 1 st Knit 2 rows. 4 times altogether RC 8
At right decrease 1 st Knit 4 rows. 5 times altogether RC 28
At LEFT increase 10 sts by e-wrap method. RC 30
At right decrease 1 st knit 4 rows. 23 times altogether. RC 122.
Cast off.

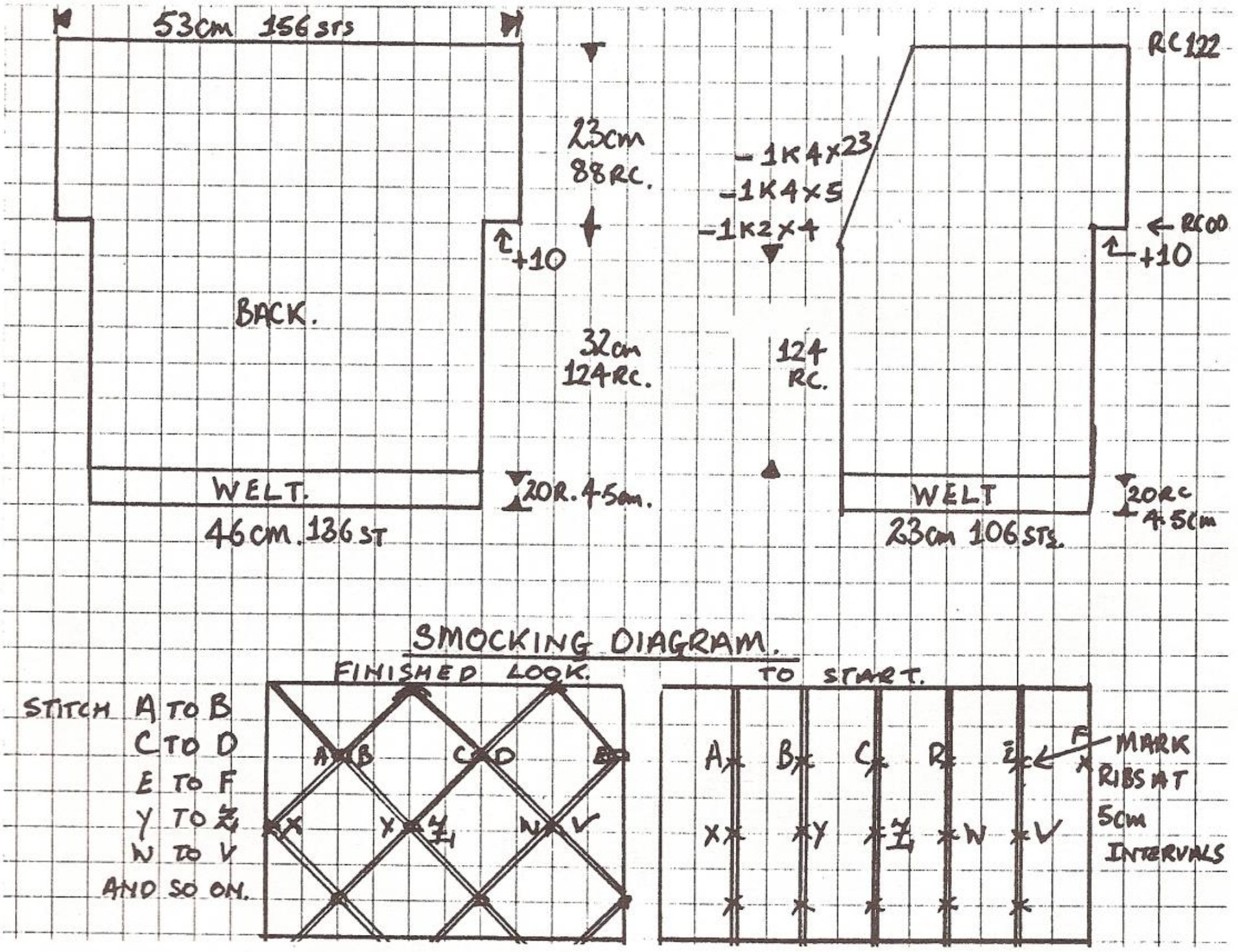
FRONT BAND

Push up 30 needles both beds, arrange for 1 X 1 welt. Cast on as for back from ** to **. Tension dials 3 Both knit keys in.
RC 000 Knit approx 500 rows. Remove from machine.

MAKING UP

Smock fronts as diagram. Join shoulder seams and side seams. Turn in armhole facings, (The parts knitted after the extra 10 sts were cast on), to the inside. Attach band around front, unravelling excess. Give very light steaming. DO NOT PRESS.

DIAGRAMS



SMOCKING DIAGRAM.

LADIES WHITE COCKLESHELL LACE TOP

(See photo page 29)

MACHINES All French Electronic double bed machines.
We used a Singer 600.

YARNS Amber Academy. Shade, we used No. 27, white. 100 % Acrylic.
If you have difficulty obtaining this yarn, write to Amber Yarn at addresses given in Flared Skirt Pattern page 30.

AMOUNT 1 X 400 gram cone

TENSIONS 100 sts = 42 cms
100 rows = 22 cms
Measured over transfer lace pattern. Tension dials approx
BACK 3 FRONT 6

SIZES to suit bust 91 [96 : 101 : 106 : 112] cms

NOTES This is a simple top knit, being only a rectangular back and front with slash neck.
The tensions given for back bed are correct for most machines. If your machine drops stitches during the transfer, change back tension till it is transferring correctly.
The purl side of the fabric is used as the right side.

Knit with beds set in quarter pitch. Use Transfer carriage to make pattern.
Garter carriage may be used if necessary, with Button A down, and Button B up.

Pattern is made by transferring from BACK TO FRONT throughout.

NEEDLE DIAGRAM

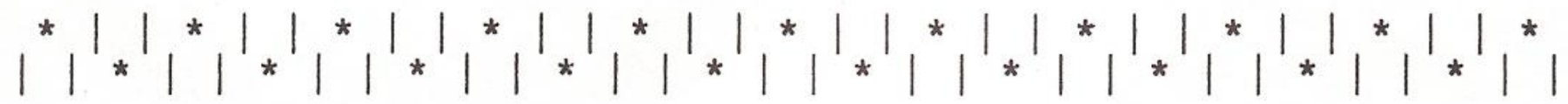
QUARTER PITCH.

STITCH PATTERN

Carriages BACK "O", Front "V". Stitch Pattern according to self made geometric card. See pages 18 & 19.
2310 buttons 1 mid. 2 mid. 3 down. 4 up. 5 up.
600 functions, twice each row.
Knit 10 rows both carriages, transfer stitches from back bed to front bed. Repeat throughout.

BACK & FRONT

Push up 112 [120 : 126 : 134 : 142] sts both beds. Arrange for 2 X 1 Industrial welt, and set to cast on position.
Tension dials 1. Both V keys in, knit 1 row. Hang comb.
Both circ. keys in knit 2 rows. Both V keys in knit 1 row. Hang weights. RC 000. Set beds to knit position as below.

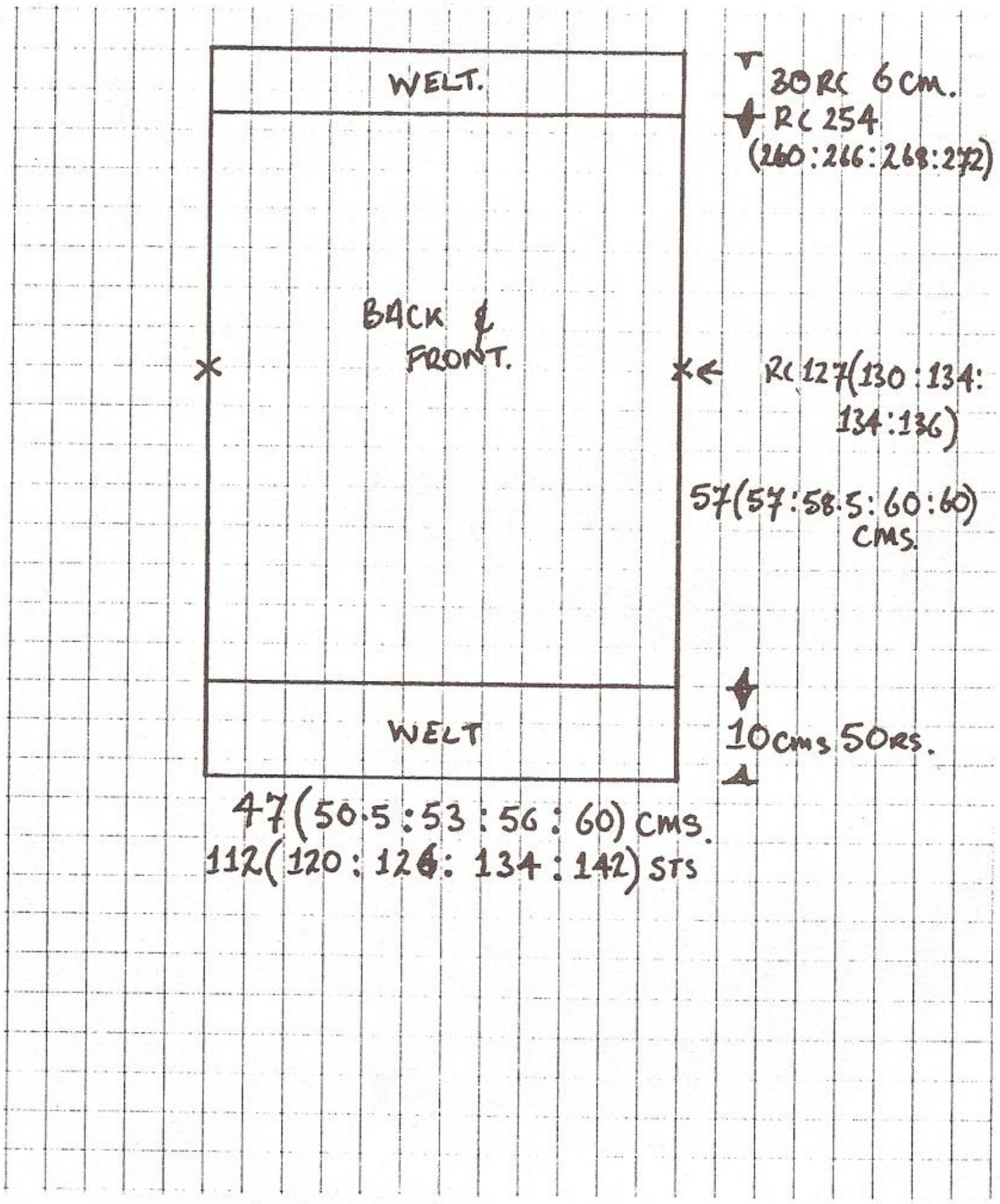


Tension dials 3/3 Both V keys in. Knit 50 rows welt. Transfer all sts to FRONT BED. RC 000
Set card and pattern into box as given above. Set carriages to main tension. Back carriage "O" Front "V".
Knit to RC 127 [130 : 134 : 134 : 136]. Mark each edge stitch.
Continue knitting in pattern to RC 254 [260 : 266 : 268 : 272].
Transfer sts to 2 X 1 welt setting. Tension dials 3 Both "V" keys in. Knit 30 rows rib. Mark st 37 [40 : 42 : 44 : 44] from each end.
Cast off. Repeat once more.

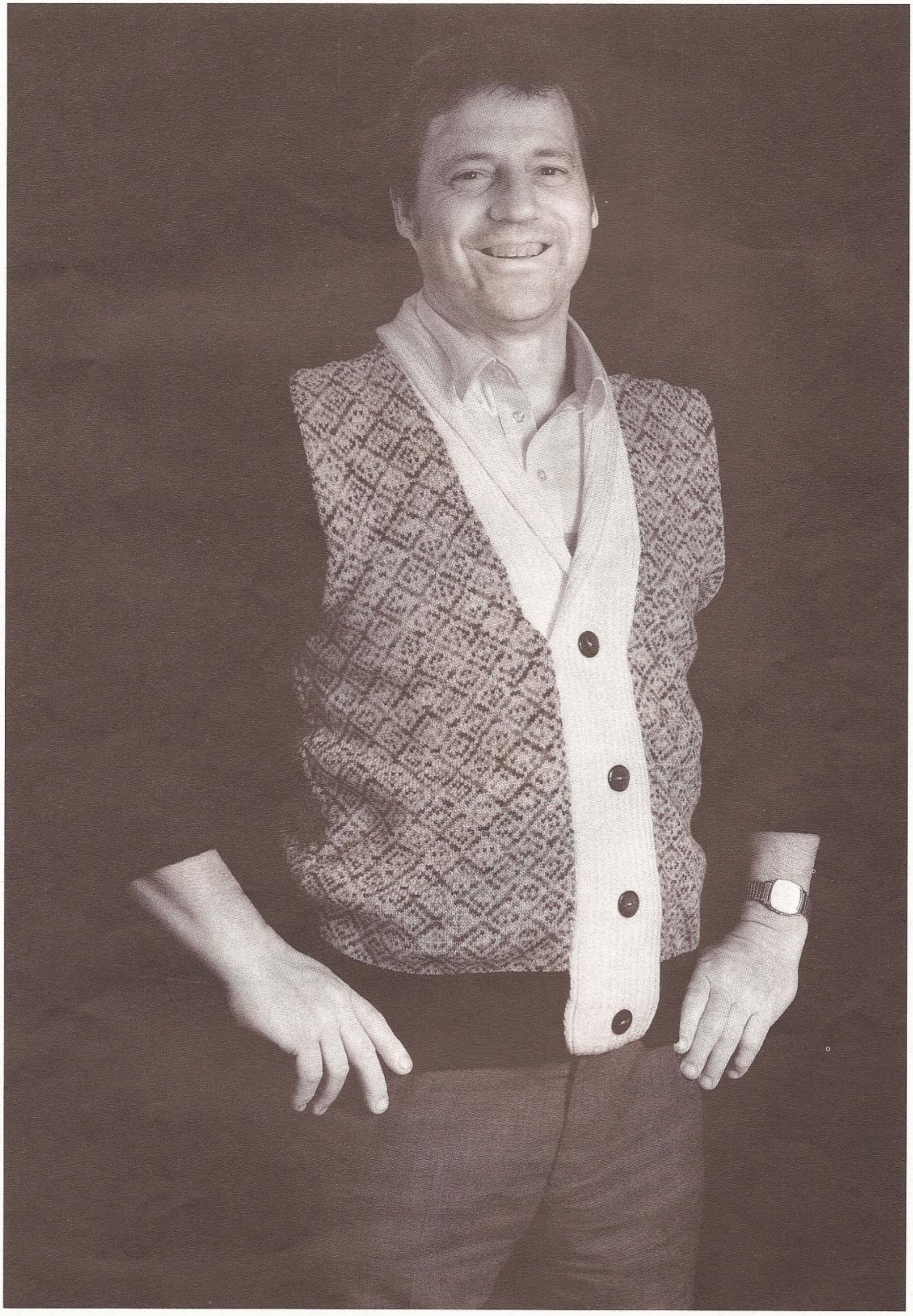
MAKING UP

Join side seams to markers. Join shoulder seams to markers. Give light steaming. DO NOT PRESS.

DIAGRAMS



MAN´S FAIR ISLE SWEATER



MAN´S FAIRISLE SWEATER

MACHINES All French Electronic Machines Double bed.
We used a Superba S48.

YARNS Amber Academy, & Amber Fairisle. We used Academy shade 25 Cream as Main.
Shade 18, Navy for sleeves, and Amber Fairisle Shade 721 (reds & blues random dye) for contrast colour.
For address see Flared Skirt Pattern.

AMOUNTS 1 X 400 gram cone Main.
1 X 400 gram cone Sleeves.
1 X 250 gram cone Contrast.

TENSIONS
STOCKING STITCH 100 sts = 34 cms
100 rows = 26 cms Tens. dial 6.
FAIR ISLE (SINGLE BED)
100 sts = 30 cms 100 rows = 28 cms. Tens. dial 6.

SIZES To suit 98 [106] cm chest sizes

NOTES
This is a single bed fair isle fabric with very short "floats" on the reverse.
The knit side of the fabric is used as the right side.

This garment is constructed so as to look like a cardigan, but is in fact a sweater. It may be knitted as a jacket if liked by not joining the fronts togther with the bands when making up.

The Amber Fairisle yarn gives the impression that there are many colours used within the pattern, because it is a random dye yarn. There are ten colourways in this yarn. We chose a blue/red/mauve mixture which toned well with the navy blue of the sleeves.

The saddle shoulders make this an easy garment to wear, and keeps it´s shape well in wear.

BACK

Push up 172 [180] needles on both beds, and **arrange for 2 X 1 Industrial welt. Using main yarn cast on. Both "V" keys in and both tension dials to 3. Knit 42 rows in rib. Transfer all sts to back bed.* Thread second yarn guide. Set back carriage to "V" & jacquard keys in, needle return levers up. Tension dial 6. Set cursor and stops. Put card into box (2310 card 2, pattern 2 from basic set. 600 machine according to chart given at end of pattern). Set flow combs opposite. bed space 5. **

RC 000 Knit to RC 124 [128] straight. RC 000

Cast off 5 sts beg next 2 rows Knit 2 rows
Cast off 4 sts beg next 2 rows Knit 2 rows
Cast off 3 sts beg next 2 rows Knit 2 rows
Cast off 2 sts beg next 2 rows Knit 2 rows
Cast off 1 st beg next 2 rows, 3 times.

Knit 68 [70] rows straight.
Cast off 17 st beg next 2 rows
Cast off 18 sts beg next 2 rows. Cast off remaining sts.

FRONTS
(Knit 2 reversing shapings)

Push up 80 needles on both beds. Follow instructions for back from ** to **.
RC 000 Knit 90 [86] rows in fairisle pattern. RC 000
At left side decrease 1 st knit 7 to RC 126. AT THE SAME TIME, at the right side at RC 38 Cast off 5 st beg next 2 rows.
Knit 2 rows. Cast off 4 st beg next 2 rows
Knit 2 rows. Cast off 3 st beg next 2 rows
Knit 2 rows. Cast off 2 sts beg next 2 rows
Knit 2 rows. Cast off 1 st beg next 2 rows, 3 times.
Continue straight at right, and decreasing for neck shaping at left to RC 126.
At right cast off 18 sts, knit 2 rows. Cast off 17 sts, knit 2 rows. Cast off remaining sts.
Repeat reversing shapings for opposite side.

SLEEVES

Push up 70 needles both beds. Using Navy blue yarn, follow instructions for back from ** to *.
Increase 1 st both sides, knit3 rows 55 times in all. RC 165, 180 sts in work.
RC 000 Cast off 4 sts beg next 2 rows 18 times RC 36. 36 sts remain. RC 000
Knit 36 rows straight. RC 000
Cast off 9 sts at left on alternate rows to RC 8. 0 sts remain.

FRONT BAND

Push up 40 needles both beds and arrange for 2 X 1 welt. Using cream yarn cast on as for back. Knit 999 row. Remove from machine.

MAKING UP

Block all parts to size. Join saddle shoulder seams, sleeve caps. Join underarm and side seams.

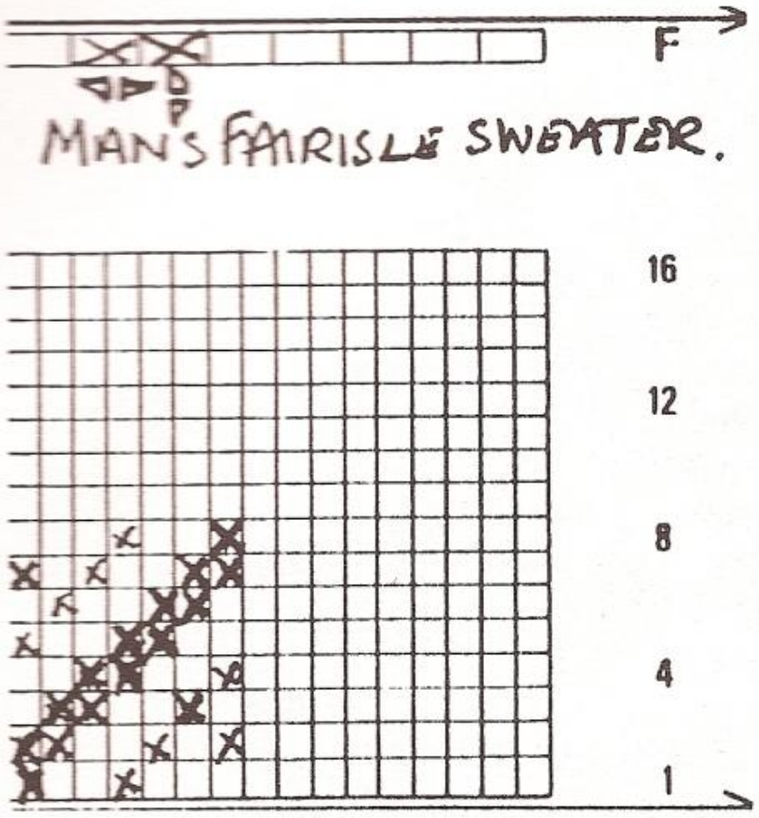
Sew on front band from lower edge around fronts and finish at opposite lower edge. Unravel excess knitting and cast off with latch tool.

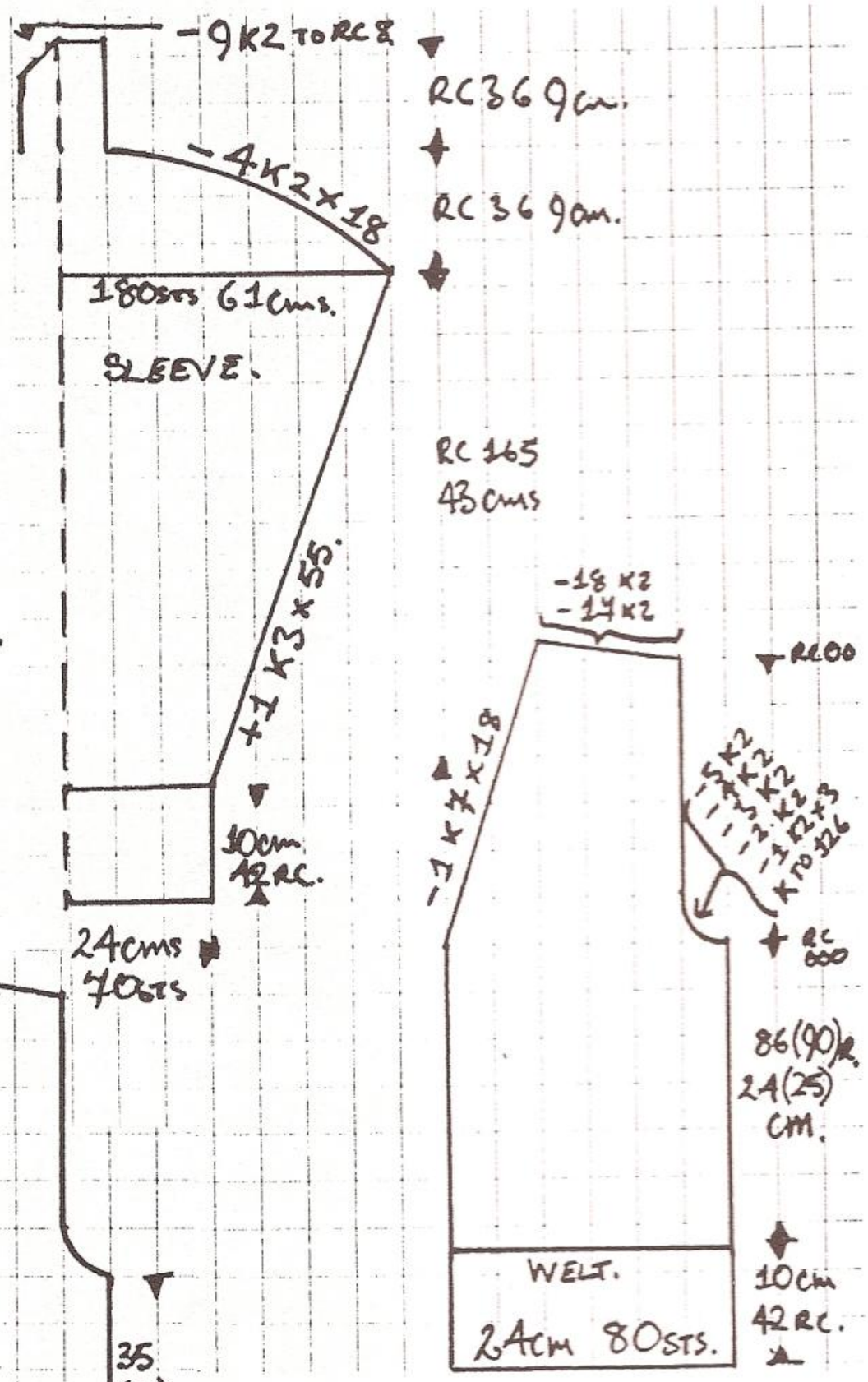
With right sides of garment to outside lap left front band over right side. Stitch down into place from welt to neck opening.

Place buttons onto band and sew into position. Fold band out to form collar.

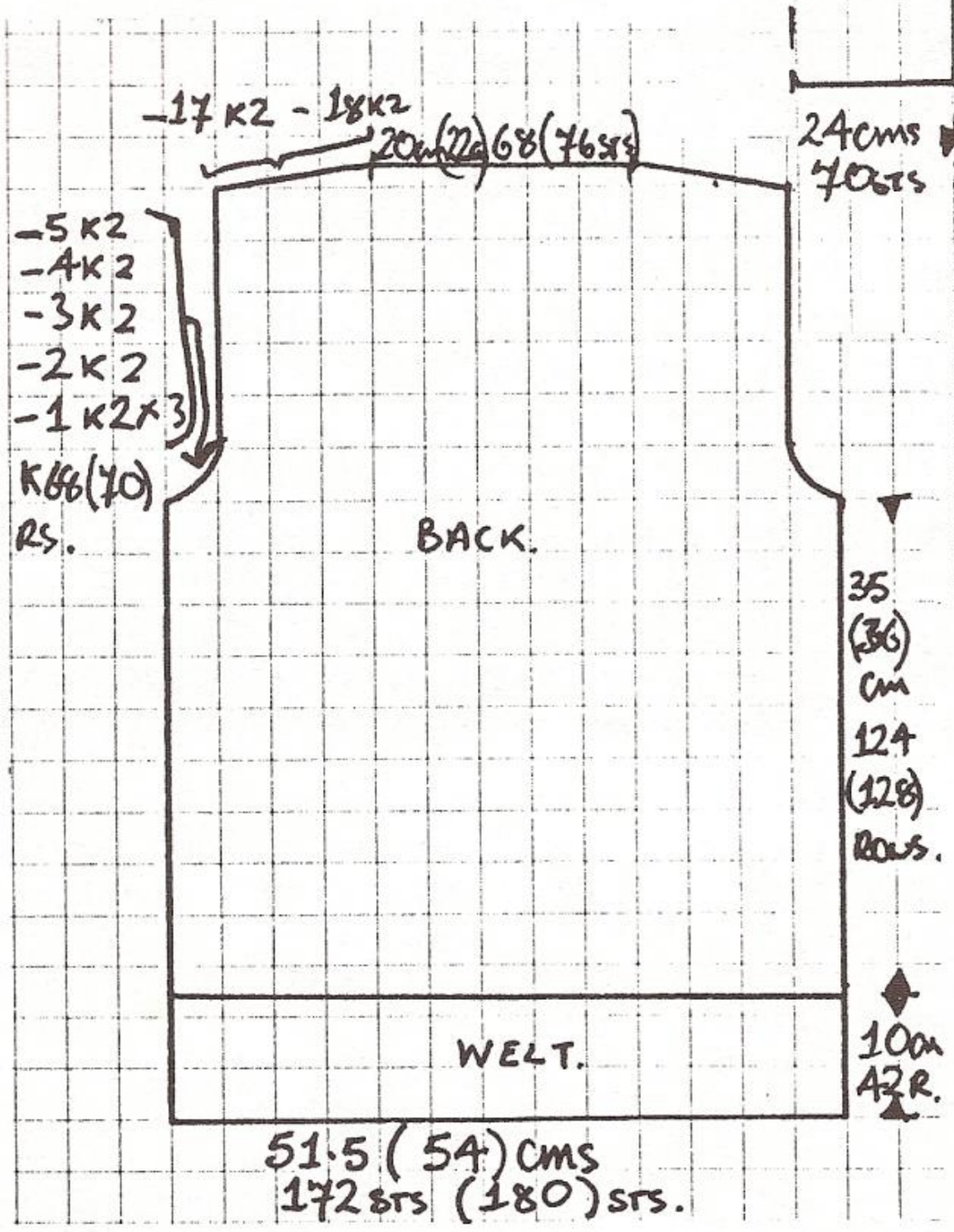
Give final light steaming. Press seams using COOL iron over dry cloth.

DIAGRAMS


F
MAN'S FAIRISLE SWEATER.
16
12
8
4
1


-9K2 TO RC8
RC 369cm.
-4K2x18
RC 369cm.
180sts 61cms.
SLEEVE.
RC 165
43cms
+1 K3 x 55.
10cm
42 RC.
24cms
70sts

-18 K2
-17 K2
RC 00
-1 K7 x 18
-5 K2
-4 K2
-3 K2
-2 K2
-1 K2 x 3
TO 126
RC 000
86(90)
24(25)
CM.
WELT.
24CM 80STS.
10cm
42 RC.


-17 K2 - 18K2
20cm(22) 68(76sts)
-5 K2
-4 K2
-3 K2
-2 K2
-1 K2 x 3
K66(70)
RS.
BACK.
35
(36)
CM
124
(128)
Rows.
WELT.
10cm
42R.
51.5 (54) CMS
172 sts (180) sts.